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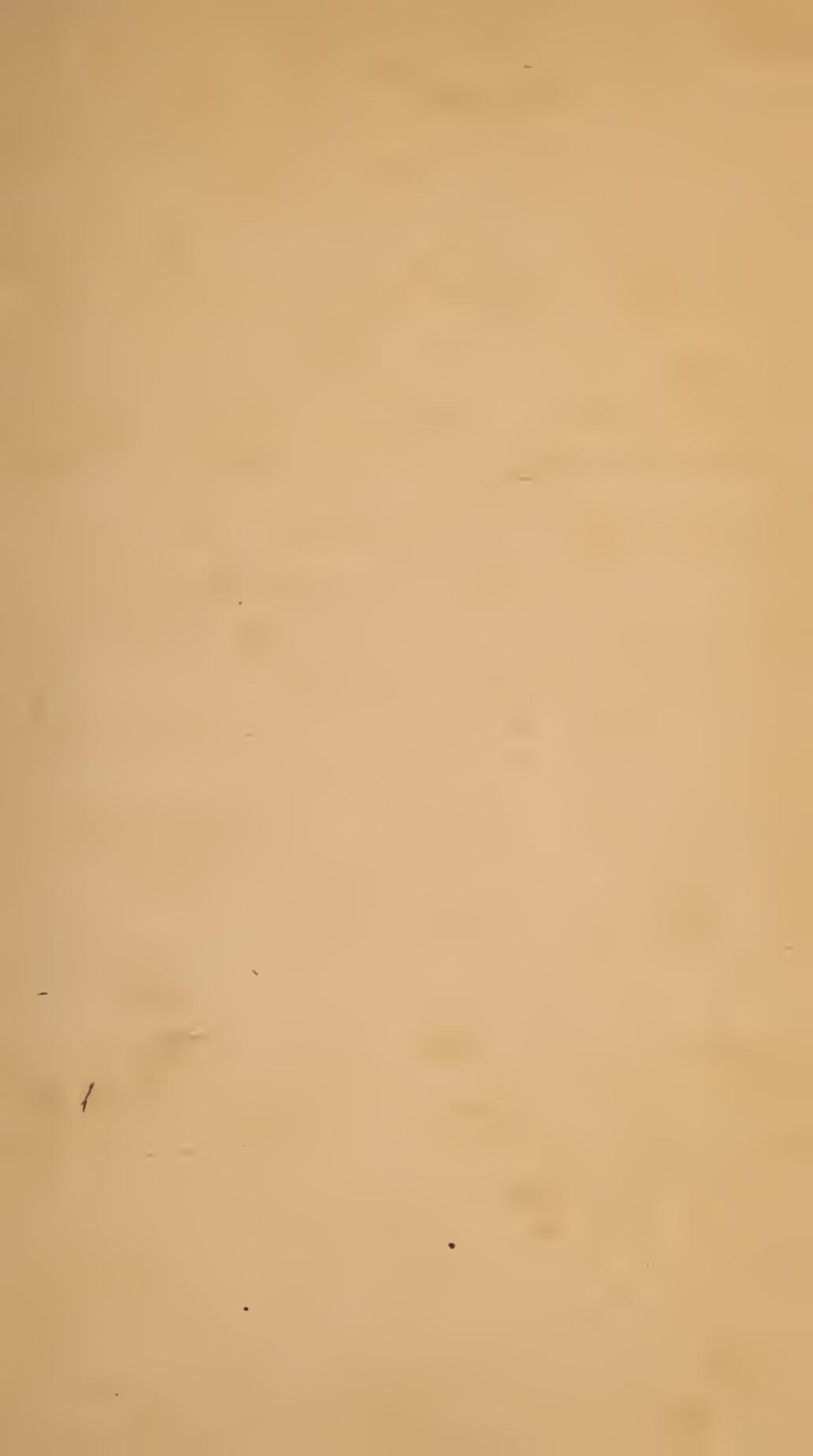
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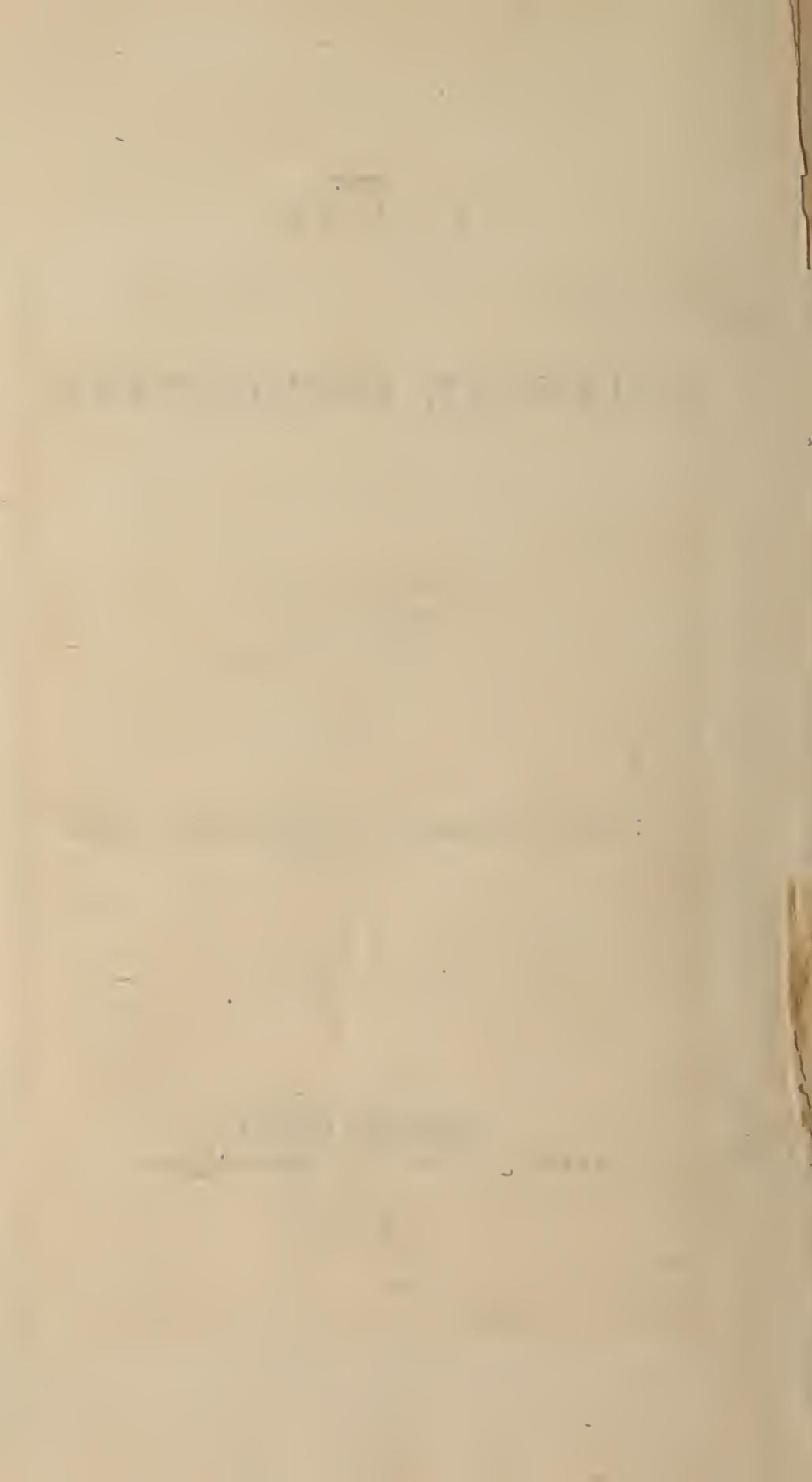
CHINESE REPOSITORY.

VOL. XV.

FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1846.

CANTON, CHINA:
PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS.

.....
1846.



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THE

CHINESE REPOSITORY.

VOL. XV.—APRIL, 1846.—No. 4.

ART. I. *Revision of the Chinese version of the Bible; remarks on the words for God, Father, Son, Spirit, Soul, Prophet, Baptism and Sabbath.*

KNOWING somewhat of the great interest now felt by the wise and good throughout almost all Christendom in the welfare of the Chinese, knowing also some of the difficulties there are to be encountered in the revision of the Holy Scriptures in this language, we may hope to be excused for volunteering to take part in the arduous labor of working out some of the materials requisite to accomplish the proposed end. Before this nation will receive the gospel and become a Christian people a great preliminary work must be done. Of this sort, none is more important than the revision of the Scriptures. Success in modern warfare, so far as it depends on second causes, is now made to depend very much on the machinery and weapons employed. By the use of steam vessels and the improvements in gunnery, &c., conflicts between contending nations are brought to a speedy close. Something analogous to this is doubtless to be witnessed in the Christian conflict. The modern champion has, in his armory, a great advantage over those who lived when months and years of toil were required to produce a single copy of the Bible. The truth, including the whole revealed word of God, is the grand ordinance by which "the prince of this world," and "the powers of darkness" are to be overcome.

The enemies of all righteousness and of all good dread the progress of Scriptural knowledge. They see it to be—as it is characterized by the pen of inspiration—"the sword of the Spirit." To

make this—what it ought to be in every language—perfect, as it came from the pen of those who wrote as they were moved by the spirit of God, is of infinite importance; and to accomplish this is the high aim of those who are now engaged in revising the Chinese versions of the Holy Scriptures.

To the first protestant translators of the Bible into Chinese, Morrison, Milne, and Marshman, much is due. They performed most important service. And doubtless multitudes will be blessed and saved through their instrumentality. But from the nature of the case the first versions could not but be imperfect. No one that has been made into any language can claim perfection. Our own English version, after all the talent that has been employed upon it, for centuries, is far from being perfect. The critical scholar and the controvertist must have recourse to the original Greek and Hebrew texts. But the humble inquirer after truth and duty, with the common English version in his hands, need not err. So with the Chinese. In the several versions they now possess, they have instruction enough and sufficiently plain to guide them into the way of eternal life, and sufficient moreover to leave them without excuse if they fail to walk therein. The soldier of the cross, though his weapons be not carnal, yet must needs have them in good condition. Faith comes by hearing, and hearing by the word of God; and this word must be in a language that is intelligible, otherwise it cannot be expected to have its full and legitimate effect. In the Chinese version, as in every other, great pains ought to be taken to express correctly the cardinal doctrines of the gospel, and to convey the essential terms which involve the eternal welfare of immortal souls.

Under present circumstances, it is hardly to be expected that a version in this language can be equal to the English, which was long coming to its present state. Still such has been the advance since the first Chinese versions were published, that longer to neglect their revision would be clearly a dereliction of duty. The following short paragraphs are submitted to the readers of the *Repository*, in the hope of facilitating the revision by drawing attention to some of the most difficult terms, and by eliciting such discussion as the importance of the subject demands.

The Bible, it is to be remembered, contains a multitude of facts and ideas, describes many thoughts and feelings, which are new to those who have not enjoyed the light of divine revelation. These new facts, ideas, &c., must be expressed, however, in words that are already familiar to the minds of the people. And here is the great

difficulty. A Christian and a pagan may speak of God, of heaven, of hell, of eternity, and a thousand other things, and may each use the most appropriate terms in their respective languages, while their ideas may differ exceedingly. How dissimilar their ideas of truth, of faith, of hope, of the soul, &c., &c. And what now is to be done? The path is plain. Common words, such as are in good and universal use, must be employed, and these be left to acquire their proper signification by use, &c. We commence with the word for the supreme being, as used in the New Testament.

GOD and θεός. Lexicographers are not agreed in opinion regarding the origin of these words. The Greeks had gods innumerable. So the Chinese, and the word most commonly used to designate them is 神 *shin*. This is a compound one formed of 申 *shin*, to extend, to explain, and 示 *shí*, signs from heaven. The Chinese speak of god or gods of heaven, of earth, of the sea, &c. Among their gods there are 天主, *t'ien chú*, lord of heaven; 地主, *tí chú*, lord of the earth. For a long list of phrases in which the word *shin* occurs, the Chinese scholar is referred to the *Pei Wan Yun Fú* of Kánghí. We have already expressed our opinion in favor of this term; and continue to prefer it to 神天, *shin t'ien*, divine heaven; or 上帝 *sháng tí*, most high ruler; or 天主 *t'ien chú*, divine lord or Lord of heaven.

For the words FATHER and SON, πατήρ and υἱός, (see John's Gospel, 5:20, and elsewhere in the latest Chinese versions of the New Testament) we find 神父 *shin fú*, divine father, and 神子 *shin tsz'*, divine son; or god father and god son; or, rendering the phrases like 天子 *t'ien tsz'*, son of heaven, we then have father of God, and son of God. We should prefer the simple terms 父 *fú*, Father, and 子 *tsz'*, Son, and would leave the reader to gather the true sense of the words from the context, or from any other means at his command.

For the word πνεῦμα, which occurs more than 370 times in the New Testament, there is a great diversity of phrasology—probably, however, not greater in the Chinese versions than in the English. In some cases an original word may be rendered uniformly by one and the same, either in the English or in the Chinese; but it is sometimes far otherwise, as with the word now under consideration. Turn to any Greek lexicon of the New Testament, and it will be there seen how large is the variety of meanings given to this word. To some extent this is seen also in our common English version. We cite a few passages; from Mat. 1:18, the Holy Ghost; 3:16

the *Spirit* of God; 5:3, the poor in *spirit*; 10:1, the unclean *spirits*; 10:20, the *spirit* of your Father; 28;19, yielded up the *ghost*; Mark, 9:17, a dumb *spirit*; Luke, 1:17, in the *spirit* and power of Elias; 4:14, in the power of the *spirit*; 4:18, in the *spirit* of the Lord; 4:33, a *spirit* of an unclean devil; 7:24, evil *spirits*; 24:37, supposed they had seen a *spirit*; in John, 3:8, it occurs twice, thus, the *wind* bloweth. . . . born of the *spirit*, "wind" and "spirit" being one and the same word in the original. Let these few texts suffice.

But how shall the word be disposed of in the Chinese version? In Mat. 1:18, one version has for Holy Ghost, 聖神風, *shing shin fung*; and another has only the first and second words *shing shin*: *shin* is the same as above and denotes God, or what is divine; *fung* corresponds very nearly to πνεῦμα, and is the common word to denote the wind.

The Chinese say 天地之使曰風, *t'ien ti chí shí yue fung*, the messenger of heaven and earth is called wind or spirit. Like the Greek word πνεῦμα, the Chinese *fung* is used in a great variety of phrases, such as the following; 星有好風, *sing yú háu fung*, stars have good influence; 道風秀世, *táu fung siú shí*, a rational wind (or spirit) renovating the world; they speak also of 正風, *ching fung*, a straight or correct wind or spirit, 善風, *shen fung*, and 仁風, *ngan fung*, good, benevolent wind or spirit; they have also 天風, *t'ien fung*, and 聖風, *shing fung*, celestial and holy wind or spirit.

In Mat. 5:3, for "the poor in spirit," one version has 心貧者, *sin pin ché*, *sin* denoting the heart or mind, and *pin*, poverty; another version has 虛心者, *hü sin ché*, *hü* denoting *vacuity*, or what is not filled or sullied.

At present we must confess that the word 風 *fung* seems to us better fitted than 神 *shin* to stand in the place of πνεῦμα.

Others prefer 靈 *ling*, for spirit. Thus they say 神乃靈, *shin nái ling*, God is a spirit. (See John's gospel, 4:24.) For the single word *spirit*, in the original of all the 370 places referred to above, neither 風 *fung* nor 靈 *ling* could be used invariably.

This latter, *ling*, may perhaps be the best word to denote the *soul*, ψυχή, man's immortal spirit.

For προφήτης, PROPHET, 聖人 *shing jin*, holy man, has been used. In certain cases the sense of the original may be preserved, but we should think generally not.

In most, if not in all the versions, we find 洗禮 *sí li*, or some equivalent for βαπτίζω, and its different forms. So in conversation, and in books, the phrase 禮拜日 *li-pái-yih*, is used for the word Sabbath. In the latter the use of 禮 *li* is perhaps admissible, but we doubt if it be so in the first.

We will not now longer encroach on the patience of our readers. Enough has been said to show some of the difficulties that surround this subject of revision—enough, we would fain hope also, to draw forth, from those who are competent to the task, more full and complete discussions of these and the many other words and phrases employed in Holy Writ.

ART. II. *Statements of the number, tonnage, &c., of the merchant vessels of different nations in the port of Canton, for the year 1845. (From the China Mail, Feb. 5th, 1846.)*

IN our last number page 151, was given a statement of the tonnage dues, import and export duties, paid by British vessels in the port of Canton for 1845; we now subjoin further statements; and in future numbers we will add such statements as we can command regarding the commerce of Amoy, Fuchau, Ningpo, and Shánghái. These, which we borrow from the China Mail, have been published by direction of H. B. M. chief superintendent of British trade.

No. 1.—A return of the number and tonnage of merchant vessels which arrived at, and departed from, the port of Canton during the year ending the 31st December, 1845, distinguishing the countries to which they belonged, viz.

ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
<i>Under what colors.</i>	<i>No. of vessels.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Under what colors.</i>	<i>No. of vessels.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>
British, - - -	182	86,087	British, - - -	204	98,277
American, - - -	83	38,658	American, - - -	85	37,959
French, - - -	3	799	French, - - -	4	1,176
Dutch, - - -	11	2,972	Dutch, - - -	11	3,342
Belgian, - - -			Belgian, - - -	1	305
Danish, - - -	3	948	Danish, - - -	4	1,320
Swedish, - - -	6	2,066	Swedish, - - -	5	1,674
Austrian, - - -	2	567	Austrian, - - -	2	567
Hamburg, - - -	5	1,484	Hamburg, - - -	5	1,484
Bremen, - - -	2	520	Bremen, - - -	2	520
Spanish, - - -	2	1,406	Spanish, - - -	2	1,406
Columbian, & Peruvian	2	243	Columbian, & Peruvian,	2	243
Siam, - - -	1	1,100	Siam, - - -		
	<u>302</u>	<u>136,850</u>	Total	<u>327</u>	<u>148,273</u>

Canton, 28th Jan. 1846.

FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR, *H. M. Consul.*

No. II.—A return of the number of merchant vessels of all nations, distinguishing their respective flags, which cleared at the custom-house at Canton during the year ending the 31st December, 1845, proceeding from, or bound for, the ports and places undermentioned, viz.:—

ARRIVED.										DEPARTED.										
British.	American.	French.	Dutch.	Belgian.	Danish.	Swedish.	German.	Miscellaneous	Total.	British.	American.	French.	Dutch.	Belgian.	Danish.	Swedish.	German.	Miscellaneous	Total.	
15							1		16	a	79								79	
30	5				1		1		47	b	20								20	
1									1	c	2								2	
									1	d	7								7	
				1					1	e		3							3	
									1	f		5							5	
									1	g				1					1	
									4	h				1	1				6	
							1		1	i						5			6	
									1	j						2			2	
									1	k	1								1	
63	2					4			69	l	29								29	
4	4								8	m	10	4							14	
5									5	n	2								2	
9									9	o									9	
									1	p	1								1	
								1	1	q	1								1	
15	6	1			1				23	r	5	7		1	1	1			15	
	2								12	s	2		4						6	
	2		9				1		4	t			1						2	
	1	2	1						2	u	10	14	1						28	
	1	19	1					2	23	v	1		1			1	2		28	
									13	w	39					1			40	
	6								6	x	3								3	
	2								2	y									2	
	5								5	z									5	
	2								2	a									2	
	2						1	1	4	b		2			1		1		4	
	3				1			1	5	c	1			1					2	
	1								1	d							1		1	
2	3								5	e		1							1	
4									4	f	14								14	
25									25	g	15								15	
3	1								4	h	2								2	
4	5		1			1	1		12	i	5	12			2				19	
192	83	3	11		3	6	9	5	302		204	85	4	11	1	4	5	9	4	327

Total of tonnage inwards 136,850.

Total of tonnage outward 148,273

NAMES OF PORTS OR PLACES.

a London, b Liverpool and Newport, c Glasgow, Greenock, Leith, and the Clyde, d Dublin and Cork, e Havre and Bordeaux, f Amsterdam and Rotterdam, g Copenhagen, h Gottenburg, i Hamburg, j Bremen, k Cape of Good Hope, l Bombay, m Calcutta, n Madras, o Tutocorin and Chippicollum, p Colombo, q Siam, r Penang, Singapore and the Straits, s Batavia, Sourabaya, Samarang, and Menado, t Bali and Lombok, u Manila and the Philippine Islands, v Halifax in N. S., w New York, x Boston, y Philadelphia, z Baltimore and Salem, a New Orleans and Mobile, b Mazatlan and Mexico, c Callao and Lima, d Valparaiso, e Sandwich Islands and Polynesia, f Sydney, Port Phi-

lip, and Hobart Town, g Hongkong, h Macao, i Amoy, Chusan, Ningpo, and Shanghai.

Canton, Jan. 28th, 1846.

FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR, *H. M. Consul.*

Remark. The column headed "Miscellaneous" includes 2 Spanish, 1 Columbian, and one ship under Siam colors.

No. III.—A statement exhibiting the movement of British shipping in the trade with the port of Canton during the year 1845, distinguishing the British and Country ship, and showing the number and tonnage of vessels at Whampoa on the 31st December.

	ARRIVALS.						DEPARTURES.					
	British.		Country.		Total.		British.		Country.		Total.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
London,	15	6,761			15	6,761	79	37,662			79	37,662
Liverpool,	30	12,933			30	12,933	20	8,243			20	8,243
Glasgow,	}	574			1	574	2	734			2	734
Leith and the Clyde,												
Dublin & Cork,												
Bombay,	26	11,180	37	30,039	63	41,219	2	509	27	22,639	29	23,148
Calcutta,	2	1,012	2	893	4	1,905			10	5,932	10	5,932
Madras,	5	2,572			5	2,572			2	854	2	854
Tutocorin,	8	3,752			8	3,752						
Chippicollum,	1	316			1	316						
Colombo,							1	424			1	424
Penang,			1	147	1	147						
Singapore,	7	2,277	7	1,361	14	3,638			5	1,054	5	1,054
Manila,			1	123	1	123	5	2,053	5	3,376	10	5,429
Lombok,	1	629			1	629						
Polynesia,			2	586	2	586						
Sydney,	2	513	1	123	3	636	7	1,846	2	606	9	2,452
Hobart Town,			1	86	1	86	1	222	3	433	4	655
Port Philip,							1	304			1	304
Siam,									1	826	1	826
C. G. Hope,									1	109	1	109
Victoria,	16	5,928	9	2,022	25	7,950	9	3,078	6	1,311	15	4,889
Macao,	1	388	2	306	3	694			2	465	2	465
Amoy,	1	511			1	511	1	542	2	904	3	1,446
Chusan,	1	608			1	608						
Shanghai,	1	215	1	202	2	417	2	512			2	512
Halifax, N. S.									1	147	1	147
Total	118	50,199	64	35,888	182	86,087	137	59,124	67	39,153	204	98,277

SUMMARY.

<i>Entered.</i>		<i>And cleared in ballast.</i>			
British -	118 vessels,	50,199 tons	British -	13 vessels,	4,342 tons
Country	64 "	35,888 "	Country	10 "	3,656 "
Total	182 vessels,	86,087 tons	Total	23 vessels,	7,998 tons
<i>Cleared.</i>		<i>At Whampoa on 31st December.</i>			
British -	137 vessels,	59,124 tons	British -	3 vessels,	1,325 tons
Country	67 "	39,153 "	Country	1 "	123 "
Total	204 vessels,	98,277 tons	Total	4 vessels,	1,446 tons
<i>Of which number entered in ballast.</i>					
British -	12 vessels,	4,886 tons			
Country	12 "	2,378 "			
Total	24 vessels,	7,264 tons			

Canton, Jan. 28th, 1846.

FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR, *H. M. Consul.*

No. IV.—A return of the quantities and value of merchandisc imported into the port of Canton, in 158 British vessels of 78,823 tons, and in 60 Hongkong Lorchas of 3,508 tons burden, from the countries and places undermentioned, during the year ending the 31st December, 1845, viz:—

<i>No. in the tariff.</i>	<i>Denomination of articles.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>	<i>Estimated value in Spanish Dollars.</i>
I. British manufactures and staple articles.			
47	1.—Manufactures of wool.		
	Broad cloth, Spanish Stripes, Habit and Medium cloth, }	Changs 145,472	\$800,257
	Narrow woollens, not described, }	„ 377,240	503,289
	Long Ells, }	„ 212,997	283,852
	Camlets, }	„ 119,754	232,526
	Bombazets, }	„ 15,258	22,985
	Buntings, }	„ 987	1,223
	Blankets, }	Pairs 3,916	23,369
	Woollens not enumerated, . . }	Value \$7,536	7,536
13	2.—Manufactures of Cotton.		
	Long cloths, }	Pieces 679,412	1,867,952
	Do. White, }	„ 166,735	458,864
	Do. twilled, }	„ 3,020	9,134
	Cambrics and Muslins, }	„ 2,427	7,274
	Chintzes and Prints, }	„ 23,426	58,972
	Handkerchiefs, }	Dozens 14,126	29,236
	Ginghams, Pulicates, dyed Cottons, Velvets, Velveteen, Silk and Cotton Mixtures, Wool and Cotton mixtures, and all kinds of Fancy goods, }	„ Value \$19,050	19,050
14	Cotton Yarn and Thread, . . . }	Peculs 20,446	313,835
4.—Miscellaneous Articles, raw and manufactured.			
8	Clocks and Watches, including Telescopes, Writing desks, and Dressing cases, Hardware, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Perfumery, &c., }	Value \$28,546	28,546
	Earthenware of all kinds, . . . }	Value \$1,840	1,840
19	Flints, }	Peculs 15,411	7,860
20	Glass and Glass ware, }	Value \$3,927	3,927
30	Iron in Bolts, Bars, Rods, Hoops, &c. }	Peculs 24,083	60,405
	Steel, raw, }	„ 7	30
	Tin platés, }	Boxes 1,006	7,082
	Lead, }	Peculs 716	3,587
40	Smalts, }	„ 280	12,674
45	Wine, Beer }	Value \$5,650	5,650
			\$4,770,960

N. B. The abovementioned, "British manufactures and staple articles," are from the following "countries and places," viz :

London, Liverpool, Glasgow, the Clyde, and Hongkong.

II. Productions of India and other countries.

3	Betel-nut, }	Peculs 15,935	60,154
4	Bicho de Mar, }	„ 420	10,428
5	Birds' nests, edible, }	Cattics 125	3,267

12	Cotton, viz.:				
	Bombay,	-	450,440	} Peculs	527,201
	Bengal,	-	12,599		
	Madras,	-	57,933		
	American,	-	6,531		
					4,727,834
15	Caw Bezoar,	-	-	Catties	10
17	Elephants' teeth,	-	-	"	15,271
18	Fishmaws,	-	-	Peculs	1,696
22	Ginseng,	-	-	"	246
24	Gum Olibanum,	-	-	"	4,089
	" Myrrh,	-	-	"	6
	" not enumerated or described,	-	-	Value	\$4,355
25	Horns, Buffalo and Bullock,	-	-	Peculs	45
	Horns, Unicorn and Rhinoceros,	-	-	"	54
29	Mother o' Pearl-shells,	-	-	"	419
30	Metals, Copper in Rods, Sheets, &c.,	-	-	"	2
	Do. Tin in Blocks,	-	-	"	225
32	Pepper,	-	-	"	4,865
33	Putchuck,	-	-	"	902
34	Rattans,	-	-	"	9,381
35	Rice,	-	-	"	26,867
36	Rose Maloes,	-	-	Catties	5,646
37	Saltpetre,	-	-	Peculs,	152
38	Shark fins,	-	-	"	6,084
39	Skins and Furs, viz.:			"	
	Ox Hides, Land-otter,	}		No.	9,946
	Hare, Rabbit, Beaver, and				
	Raccoon Skins,				
41	Soap, common,	-	-	Catties	63,933
43	Sea Horse Teeth,	-	-	"	103
46	Wood, Sandal,	-	-	Peculs	22,593
	Do. Sapan,	-	-	"	395

III. Miscellaneous Imports, and Articles not enumerated in the Tariff.

Including Agar-agar, Agates, Alum, Amber, Asafœtida, Black-lead, Blue Stone, Books, Carpets, Cloves, Coals, Coral rough, and Coral Beads, Corks, Cornelians, and Cornelian Beads, Cudbear, Furniture, Glass (broken), Goat skins, Gold and Silver Thread, Guano, Paper and Stationery, Pearls and Precious Stones, Provisions, Raisins, Snuff, Timber, Tobacco, Wearing Apparel, and a number of small articles belonging to the trade of India,

Value \$ 215,650

215,650

N. B. The above-mentioned articles, under divisions II and III, are from British India, Singapore, Penang, Bali, Lombok, Manila, Sydney, and Sandwich Island.

IV. Treasure, from London, Liverpool, and Penang,

\$10,392,934

322,568

\$10,715,502

Total of Imports in British ships, £2,321,692

Canton, 28th January, 1846.

FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR, *H. M. consul.*

Remarks. The preceding returns have been compiled from the entries in the books kept at this consulate, and the quantities specified are those that have paid duty. The weights and measures stated are those in use at Canton. One catty is equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pound avoirdupois, and 100 catties correspond with 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. in England. One chang is 4 English yards, nearly. The value given has been computed upon the average prices of the year in the Canton market. The Spanish dollars have been reduced to sterling at the rate of 4s. 4d. per dollar.

No. V.—A return of the quantities and value of merchandise exported from the port of Canton in 181 British vessels of the burden of 90,279 tons, and in 24 Lorchas of the burden of 1440 tons, to the countries and places under-mentioned during the year ending the 31st December, 1845.

I. Raw produce.

1	Alum, - - - - -		Peculs	30,782	53,986 <i>a</i>	
2	Aniseed Stars, - - - - -		"	106	1,054 <i>b</i>	
9	Camphor, - - - - -		"	1,202	24,123 <i>c</i>	
10	Canes, - - - - -		Mille	117	1,437 <i>d</i>	
12	Cassia lignea, - - - - -		Peculs	15,897	171,230 <i>e</i>	
	Cassia Buds, - - - - -		"	502	8,246 <i>f</i>	
12	China root, - - - - -		"	3,016	9,125 <i>g</i>	
28	Hartall or Orpiment, - - - - -		"	207	2,528 <i>h</i>	
37	Musk, - - - - -		Catties	106	8,174 <i>i</i>	
	Quicksilver, - - - - -		Peculs	130	15,324 <i>j</i>	
45	Rhubarb, - - - - -		"	1,505	60,834 <i>k</i>	
46	Silk raw, Nankin, - - - - -	3467	}	"	5,192	2,004,260 <i>l</i>
	do. Canton, - - - - -	1725				
	Silk, coarse and refuse, - - - - -		"	4,191	420,637 <i>m</i>	
52	Sugar, raw, - - - - -		"	136,283	683,854 <i>n</i>	
55	Tea, viz.—					
	Congou, - - - - -	289,160	}	"	429,867	15,825,954 <i>o</i>
	Souchong, - - - - -	10,856				
	Pekoe, - - - - -	5,248				
	Orange Pekoe, - - - - -	16,734				
	Caper, - - - - -	10,481				
	Miscellaneous sorts, - - - - -	7,752				
	Twankay, - - - - -	24,137				
	Hyson, - - - - -	11,786				
	Hyson Skin, - - - - -	1,463				
	Young Hyson, - - - - -	25,998				
	Imperial, - - - - -	8,154				
	Gunpowder, - - - - -	18,062				
56	Tobacco, - - - - -		Piculs	278	2,496 <i>p</i>	
					19,291,262	

NAMES OF PORTS OR PLACES.

a Calcutta and Bombay, *b* Singapore, *c* London, Madras, Bombay, *d* London, Liverpool, Leith, Bombay, *e* Lonaon, Singapore, Bombay, *f* London, Manila, India, *g* London, Liverpool, Bombay, *h* Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, *i* Bombay, *j* Calcutta and Bombay, *k* London, Manila, Singapore, India, *l* London, Liverpool, Calcutta, Bombay, *m* Bombay, *n* London, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay, Hobart Town, *o* Great Britain and Ireland, British India, Singapore, Australia, British America, Cape of Good Hope, *p* London, Calcutta, Bombay.

4	Bangles or Glass Armlets, - - - - -	Boxes	127	7,867 <i>a</i>
5	Bamboo ware, - - - - -	Piculs	138	2,520 <i>b</i>
6	Brass leaf, - - - - -	Boxes	117	2,665 <i>c</i>

8	Bone and Horn ware, - - - -	Catties	329	582 <i>d</i>
14	China ware, - - - - -	Piculs	4,718 } 94,628 <i>e</i>	
	Crockery, - - - - -	Value	\$1,055 } 1,055 <i>f</i>	
16	Copper, Tin, and Pewter ware, -	Piculs	173	7,652 <i>g</i>
18	Crackers, and Fireworks, - - -	"	791	3,843 <i>h</i>
20	Fans of all sorts, - - - - -	Catties	5,496	6,240 <i>i</i>
21	Furniture and Wood ware, - - -	Piculs	268	5,625 <i>j</i>
24	Glass and Glass ware, - - - -	"	275	4,963 <i>k</i>
25	Glass Beads, - - - - -	Boxes	1,639	31,985 <i>l</i>
27	Grass Cloth, - - - - -	Catties	2,256	5,860 <i>m</i>
29	Ivory, Mother of Pearl, Sandal } Wood, and Tortoiseshell ware, }	"	878	4,392 <i>n</i>
30	Kittysols, - - - - -	Boxes	935	11,767 <i>o</i>
31	Lacked ware, - - - - -	Piculs	263	12,583 <i>p</i>
35	Mats and Matting, - - - - -	"	1,765	10,556 <i>q</i>
38	Nankeen and Cotton cloth, - - -	"	253	12,756 <i>r</i>
2	Oil of Aniseed, - - - - -	"	24 } 3,254 <i>s</i>	
12	Do. Cassia, - - - - -	"	35 } 8,646 <i>t</i>	
41	Paper of all sorts, - - - - -	"	2,149	32,186 <i>u</i>
43	Preserves and Sweetmeats, - - -	Boxes	5,003	22,512 <i>v</i>
44	Rattan work, - - - - -	Piculs	148	2,975 <i>w</i>
46	Silk thread and Ribbons, - - - -	Catties	2,831	19,726 <i>x</i>
	Silk manufactures, - - - - -	"	69,549 } 483,848 <i>y</i>	
47	Silk and Cotton mixture, - - - -	"	24,487 } 72,520 <i>z</i>	
50	Soy, - - - - -	Piculs	430	4,256 <i>a</i>
53	Sugar Candy, - - - - -	"	42,614	319,127 <i>b</i>
59	Trunks of Leather, - - - - -	Nests	262	5,670 <i>c</i>
61	Vermilion, - - - - -	Boxes	560	28,946 <i>d</i>
				20,526,494

NAMES OF PORTS OR PLACES.

a Bombay, Calcutta, the Cape, *b* London, British India, Australia, *c* Bombay and Madras, *d* London, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, *e f* London, Liverpool, British India, Australia, Manila, *g* London, Liverpool, British India, *h* British India, Australia, *i* Great Britain, British India, Australia, *j* Great Britain, British India, Australia, *k* Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, *l* Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, *m* London, Liverpool, British India, *n* Great Britain, British India, Australia, *o* Madras, Bombay, Colombo, *p* Great Britain, British India, Australia, *q* British India, Australia, the Cape, *r* London and Bombay, *s t* London, Singapore, British India, Manila, *u* London, British India, Australia, *v* Great Britain, British India, Australia, *w* Bombay, Sydney, the Cape, *x* London, Madras, Bombay, *y z* Great Britain, British India, Australia, the Cape, *a* London, British India, Manila, *b* Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, *c* London, Bombay, Calcutta, *d* Bombay, Calcutta, the Cape.

III. Miscellaneous Exports, and articles not enumerated in the Tariff.

Including Bees' Wax, Cochineal.

Capoor Cutchery, Curiosities and Fancy Articles, Ready-made Clothes, Drums, Dragon's Blood, Artificial Flowers, Glass Pictures, Hats and Caps, Glue, Incense Sticks, China Ink, Lanterns, Lead white and red, Mace, Marble slabs, Mirrors, Paintings in Oil, Pictures on Rice Paper, Pearls factitious, Shoes women's, Silversmith's work, Smalts, China Tinfoil, Turmeric, Umbrellas, Silk, &c.

Value estimated at \$ 209,524 209,524 *a*

\$20,734,013

Total of Exports in British Ships,

£1,492,370

Remarks. The preceding returns have been compiled from the entries in the books kept at this office, and the quantities specified are those that have paid duty. The weights and measures stated are those in use at Canton. One catty is equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pound avoirdupois, and 100 catties correspond with 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. in England. One chang is 4 English yards nearly. The value given has in most instances been computed upon the average prices of the year in the Canton market, and where this has been impracticable, an approximate estimate has been substituted. The reduction of the Spanish dollars into Sterling has been made at the exchange of 4s. 4d. per dollar.

ART. III. *Some account of Captain Mercator Cooper's visit to Japan in the whale Ship Manhattan of Sag Harbor.* By C. F. WINSLOW. M. D.

THE following account we borrow from a public paper, "The Friend," published at Honolulu, Oahu, February 2d 1846. In a note to the editor of that paper, Dr. Winslow, the writer of the article, says he received all that he has communicated, and much more from Captain Cooper's own mouth, and has endeavored to be entirely correct. Those who are interested in Japan will wish these notices had been more extended and enriched with the additional information in Dr. Winslow's possession. Such as they are we give them, without further comment.

"It was about the first of April, as Captain Cooper was proceeding towards the whaling regions of the northern ocean, that he passed in the neighborhood of St. Peters, a small island lying a few degrees to the S. E. of Nippon. It is comparatively barren and was supposed to be uninhabited; but being near it, he thought he would explore the shore for turtle to afford his ship's company some refreshment. While tracing the shore along he discovered a pinnacle of curious construction, which resembled somewhat those he had seen in the China Seas. Turning his walks inland, he entered a valley, where he unexpectedly saw at some distance from him several persons in uncouth dresses, who appeared alarmed at his intrusion and immediately fled to a more secluded part of the valley. He continued his walk and soon came to a hut, where were collected eleven men, whom he afterwards found to be Japanese. As he approached them they came forward and prostrated themselves to the earth before him, and remained on their faces for some time. They were much alarmed and expected to be destroyed; but Capt. C. with great kindness, reconciled them to his presence, and learned by signs that they had been shipwrecked on St. Peters many months before. He took them to the shore, pointed to his vessel and informed them that he would take them to Jeddo, if they would entrust themselves to his

care. They consented with great joy,; and abandoning every thing they had on the island, embarked with him immediately for his ship.

“ Captain Cooper determined to proceed at once to Jeddo, the capital of the Japanese empire, notwithstanding its well known regulations prohibiting American and other foreign vessels to enter its waters. The Capt. had two great and laudable objects in view. The first was to restore the shipwrecked strangers to their homes. The other was to make a strong and favorable impression on the government, in respect to the civilization of the United States, and its friendly disposition to the Emperor and people of Japan. How he succeeded in the latter object the sequel will show ; and I will make but few remarks either on the benevolence or boldness of Capt. C.'s resolution, or its ultimate consequences touching the intercourse of the Japanese with other nations. The step decided on, however, has led to some curious and interesting information, relative to this country, whose institutions, and the habits of whose people are but little known to the civilized world.

“ Capt. C. left St. Peters, and after sailing a day or two in the direction of Nippon, he descried a huge and shapeless object on the ocean, which proved to be a Japanese ship wrecked and in a sinking condition. She was from a port on the extreme north of Nippon, with a cargo of pickled salmon, bound for Jeddo. She had been shattered and dismantled some weeks previous, and was drifting about the ocean at the mercy of the winds, and as a gale arose the following day, the Captain thinks she must have sunk. From this ship he took eleven men more—all Japanese—and made sail again for the shores of Nippon. Among the articles taken from the wreck by its officers were some books and a chart of the principal islands composing the empire of Japan. This chart I shall speak of in detail hereafter, and it is, perhaps, one of the most interesting specimens of geographical art and literature which has ever wandered from the shores of eastern Asia.

“ In making the land, our navigator found himself considerably to the north of Jeddo ; but approaching near the coast, he landed in his boat, accompanied by one or two of his passengers. Here, he noticed many of the inhabitants employed in fishing at various distances from land. The natives he met on shore were mostly fishermen, and all appeared to belong to the common or lower classes of society. They seemed intelligent and happy, were pleased with his visit, and made no objection to his landing. From this place he dispatched one of his passengers to the emperor, who was at Jeddo, with the intelligence of his intention or wish to enter the harbor of the capital with his ship, for the purpose of landing the men whom he had found under such distressed circumstances, and to obtain water and other necessaries to enable him to proceed on his voyage. Then returning to his ship, he sailed along the coast for many leagues, compared his own charts with the one taken from the wreck. The winds becoming unfavorable, however, he was driven away from the land so far, that after they changed, it took him a week to recover a position near the place where he first landed. He went on shore again, dispatched two other messengers to the Capital, with the same information that he had previously sent, and the reason of his detention. He sailed again for Jeddo, and the winds proving auspicious, in due time he entered the mouth of the bay, deep within which the city is situated. As he sailed along the passage, a barge met him coming from

the city, in command of a person who, from his rich dress, appeared to be an officer of rank and consequence. This personage informed him that his messengers had arrived at court, and that the emperor had granted him permission to come up to Jeddo with his ship. He was, however, directed to anchor under a certain headland for the night, and the next morning was towed up to his anchorage within a furlong of the city.

“The ship was immediately visited by a great number of people of all ranks, from the governor of Jeddo and the high officers attached to the person of the emperor, arrayed in golden and gorgeous tunics, to the lowst menials of the government, clothed in rags. All were filled with an insatiable curiosity to see the strangers and inspect the thousand novelties presented to their view.

“Captain Cooper was very soon informed by a native interpreter, who had been taught Dutch and who could speak a few words of English, but who could talk still more intelligibly by signs, that neither he nor his crew would be allowed to go out of the ship, and that if they should attempt it they would be put to death. This fact was communicated by the very significant symbol of drawing a naked sword across the throat. The captain dealt kindly with all, obtained their confidence, and assured them he had no inclination to transgress their laws, but only desired to make known to the emperor and the great officers of Japan, the kind feelings of himself and of the people of America towards them and their countrymen. The Japanese seamen who had been taken from the desolate island and from the wreck, when parting from their preserver, manifested the warmest affection and gratitude for his kindness. They clung to him and shed many tears. This scene—the reports of the shipwrecked men of the many kindnesses they had received—and the uniformly prudent and amicable deportment of the American captain made a very favorable impression on the governor of Jeddo. During his stay, this great dignitary treated him with the most distinguished civility and kindness.

“But neither captain nor crew of the *Manhattan* were allowed to go over her sides. Officers were kept on board continually to prevent any infraction of this regulation, and the more securely to ensure its maintenance and prevent all communication with the shore, the ship was surrounded and guarded by three circular barriers of boats. Each circle was about a hundred feet asunder, and the inner one about one hundred from the ship. In the first circle the boats were tied to a lawser so compactly that their sides touched each other, and that nothing could pass between or break through them. The sterns of the boats were next the ship, and in these were erected long lances and other steel weapons, of various and curious forms, such as are never seen, or heard of in modern times among European nations. Sometimes they were covered with lacquered sheaths, at others, they were left to glisten in the sun, apparently for the purpose of informing the foreigners that their application would follow any attempt to pass them. Among these, were mingled flags and banners of various colors and devices. In the middle of this circle, between the *Manhattan* and the city, was stationed a large junk, in which the officers resided, who commanded the guard surrounding the ship. The boats composing the second circle, were not so numerous, and those in the third, were more scattering still; but the number thus employed, was almost bewildering to look

upon. They amounted to nearly a thousand, and were all armed and ornamented in a similar manner. It was a scene of the most intense interest and amusement to the Americans, the most of whom had never heard of the strange customs of this secluded and almost unknown people. As magnificent and wonderful a spectacle, however, as this vast array of boats presented during the *day*, decorated with gaudy banners, and with glittering spears of an infinite variety of forms,—in the night it was exceeded by a display of lanterns in such countless numbers, and of such shapes and transparencies, as almost to entrance the beholders, and to remind them of the magic in the Arabian Tales.

“The character and rigor of the guard stationed about the ship, was at one time accidentally put to the test. The captain, wishing to repair one of his boats, attempted to lower it from the cranes into the water, in order to take it in over the vessel's side. All the Japanese on board immediately drew their swords. The officer in charge of the deck guard, appeared greatly alarmed at the procedure, remonstrated kindly, but with great earnestness, against it, and declared to Capt. C. that they should be slain if they permitted it, and that his own head would be in danger, if he persisted in the act. The captain assured the officer that he had no intention to go on shore, and explained to him clearly what his object was. When it was fully understood, great pleasure was manifested by the Japanese officer. He commanded the crew who were managing the boat to leave it, and set a host of his menials to work, who took it into the ship without allowing it to touch the water.

“The Manhattan was at anchor in the harbor of Jeddo four days, during which time the captain was supplied by command of the emperor with wood water, rice, rye in the grain, vegetables of various kinds and some crockery composed of the lacquered ware of the country. He was recruited with every thing of which he stood in need, and all remuneration was refused. But he was told explicitly never to come again to Japan, for if he did he would greatly displease the emperor. During these four days, he had many conversations with the governor of Jeddo, and other persons of rank, through their interpreter. In one of these, he was informed by the governor that the only reason why he was allowed to remain in the waters of Japan, was because the emperor felt assured that he could not be a bad hearted foreigner by his having come so far out of his way to bring poor persons to their native country, who were wholly strangers to him. He was told that the emperor thought well of his “heart” and had consequently commanded all his officers to treat him with marked attention and to supply all his wants. The day before he left, the emperor sent him his autograph, as the most notable token of his own respect and consideration. It is often said that the greatest men are most careless in their chirography, and in this case the imperial hand would support the truth of the remark, for the autograph, by the size and boldness of its characters, appeared as if a half-grown chicken had stepped into muddy water and then walked two or three times deliberately over a sheet of coarse paper than like any other print to which I can imagine a resemblance.

“Among the books taken from the wreck was a small one, in form like a note book, filled with figures of various and eccentric forms and pictures of spears and battle-axes of strange and anomalous patterns. Under each were characters, probably explanatory of the objects, attached to them. Both figure and charac-

ter were neatly and beautifully executed, and they presented the appearance of having been issued from a press of copperplate type like the plates of astronomical and other scientific works. This little book attracted Capt. Cooper's attention and excited his curiosity to such a degree that, after noticing similar figures embroidered in gold on the tunics of the high officers, he ventured to inquire their explanation. He then learned that it was a kind of illustration of the heraldry of the empire—a record of the armorial ensigns of the different ranks of officers and the nobility existing in the country. Capt. C. allowed me to examine this book and it appeared to me to be a great curiosity both as a specimen of typographical art, and as giving us information of the numerous grades of Japanese aristocracy, and the insignia by which they may be distinguished.

“These figures were wrought always on the back of the officer's tunic, and the weapon which appertained to his rank corresponded with the one drawn under the ensign in the book alluded to. Each grade of officers commanded a body of men whose weapons were of a particular and given shape, and those weapons were used by no others under an officer of different grade, or wearing a different badge on his tunic.

“In a conversation with the governor, when the latter told our navigator he must never come to Japan again, Capt. C. asked him “how he would wish him to act under the same circumstances.” The governor was somewhat disconcerted—shrugged his shoulders—and evaded by replying that “he must not come again.”—Capt. Cooper then asked him, “if he should leave his countrymen to starve or drown, when it was in his power to take them from another wreck.” He intimated that it would please the emperor more for them to be left, than for strangers to visit his dominions. Capt. C. told him that he never would see them drown or starve, but should rescue them and feed them; and then inquired what he should do with them. The governor replied, “carry them to some Dutch port, but never come to Japan again.” This was all spoken by the governor with mildness but with firmness also, as if he uttered the imperial will.

“The governor of Jeddo is represented to be a grave and elderly looking man, somewhat grey, with a remarkably intelligent and benignant countenance, and of very mild and prepossessing manners. He appeared interested with Capt. C.'s account of the people and civilization of America, and the latter spared no pains to leave a good impression of the American name and character, especially as a commercial people, on the minds of those high officers whose position might carry them into audience with their sovereign.

“The day he left the country the interpreter gave him an open letter, without a signature, written in the Dutch language, with a bold and skilful hand. Mr. Lingren, the clerk in the Consulate, a gentleman learned in many languages of Northern Europe, has translated it and stated to me the leading ideas contained therein. This document informs the world that the bearer of it has furnished assistance to Japanese sailors in distress, and had brought them to their native land,—and then commands all Dutchmen who may encounter him shipwrecked and in want, to afford him similar services. It further declares for the information of Holland and China,—the only nations in the world with which they have any commercial treaty, or who are allowed within the waters

of the empire,—that the persons in the foreign ship had been allowed no communication with the shore, and had been strictly debarred from all knowledge of the commodities or commerce of the country.—Furthermore that the foreign ship had been a long time at sea, and had become destitute of wood, water and provisions, and that the government had furnished the recruits of which she stood in need.

“It was early in April, that Capt. Cooper visited Japan; and he represents the climate and appearance of the country to be pleasant and lovely in the extreme. Wherever he inspected the coast, the whole earth teemed with the most luxuriant verdure. Every acre of hill and dale appeared in the highest state of cultivation. Where the eminences were too steep for the agricultural genius of the inhabitants, they were formed into terraces, so that for miles together, they presented the appearance of hanging gardens. Numerous white neat looking dwellings studded the whole country. Some of them were so charmingly situated on sloping hill sides and sequestered amidst foliage of a fresh and living green that the delighted mariners almost sighed to transplant their homes there,—the spots were so sunny, so inviting and so peaceful.

“The whole appearance of the landscape indicated a dense and industrious population. Around the capital, the same signs of culture were exhibited as in the country, further north. The city itself was so filled with trees and foliage, that not houses enough could be distinguished from the ship to indicate with certainty that a city existed, or to allow the circuit of it to be defined. The buildings were white and rather low and no towers or temples were seen peering above the other edifices.

“The harbor of Jeddo presented a maritime population as numerous and industrious as that which appeared to exist on the land. Vessels of all sorts and sizes, from mere shallows to immense junks, were under sail or at anchor, wherever the eye turned on the bay. Jeddo seemed to be the mart of a prodigious coast-wise commerce, and the whole sea was alive with the bustle and activity appertaining to it.

“The Japanese, from Capt. C.'s observations, are rather a short race of men, square built and solid, and do not possess Mongolian features to the extent exhibited in the Chinese. They are of a light olive complexion, are intelligent, polite and educated.

“The dresses of the common people were wide trowsers and a loose garment of blue cotton. Dignitaries and persons of consequence were clothed in rich silks, profusely embroidered with gold and silken thread of various colors, according to their rank. Some of these personages were so splendidly attired, as to excite great admiration in the foreign visitors. No woolen fabric composed any part of their dress, but of this material, they seemed particularly curious, and examined it with great attention. It seemed a great novelty, and all the small pieces they could obtain, were solicited and taken on shore as objects of curiosity.

“But the map, of which I spoke, in the early part of this communication, is perhaps one of the most interesting illustrations of Japanese civilization which has come into our possession. It embraces the island of Nippon, all the islands south of it, and a small part of Jeddo on the north. It is four feet long and

nearly as broad, and when folded up, resembles a common church music book, handsomely bound in boards. As will be perceived the islands are projected on an uncommonly large scale. The minutest indentations in the coast, with all the trading ports, large and small are laid down, apparently after accurate surveys. Captain Cooper found the coast which he followed to be correctly delineated, by his astronomical observations, and his own charts of Nippon were altogether erroneous. The tracks of the coastwise trade are traced throughout the whole group, from Jesso to Nangasaki. But the most interesting part of this production is the topography of the interior of the islands. They are laid out in districts, and all variously colored, like the states of our republic, in Mitchell's map. The smallest villages are denoted and named. The residence of the governor in each district, and other public establishments occupying less ground, are also delineated. They are all embraced in enclosures of different shape and coloring, and from the uniformity of these, in appearance and number in every district, we may suppose the administration of the government of Japan is conducted with great system. This is in accordance with our previous knowledge of the country. The rivers, even their smallest tributaries, are all traced to their source. The number and extent of these streams, are surprising. No country of its size, can be more abundantly watered, than Nippon. The streams are so numerous, that the whole interior has the appearance of being irrigated by countless canals. But they are evidently river channels, and can all be followed from their sources in the valleys, to their junction with each other and their termination in the sea. The public roads are exceedingly numerous, intersecting the whole country from shore to shore, and indicating a vast amount of travel throughout the empire. In several parts, high mountains are laid down in dark coloring. These occur occasionally, in small groups, and occupy but little space. The general appearance of the country is that of bold and lofty hills alternating with great numbers of broad valleys. All pour forth rills and streams which fertilize the earth as they flow along, and afford a thousand advantages and encouragements to an industrious population engaged, like the Japanese, in agricultural and commercial arts. The whole Empire swarms with towns and hamlets. It is almost impossible to conceive of its populousness without an inspection of this map.

“ On one side of the sheet is a large amount of unintelligible writing, which appears to be explanatory of the figures, characters, roads &c., delineated in the different districts on the map. If interpreted they might furnish us with much novel information.

“ This map, with several other articles in Capt. C.'s possession, was accidentally left in his ship by the Japanese. They desired to give him many things which they perceived were interesting to him, but they assured him they would be in danger of losing their heads should the emperor learn that they had furnished strangers with any means of information relative to their country or its institutions. They showed great and real alarm on this subject, and concealed or destroyed many things as they approached Jeddo, which had been about the ship. Capt. C. took no advantage of their dependant situation, but allowed them to follow their own inclinations in all respects.

“ Having laid at anchor four days, and replenished his stores of wood, water

&c., he signified his readiness to depart, but the winds were adverse, and it was impossible for him to get to sea. There seemed to be no disposition manifested by the government to force him away, but there was none for him to remain a moment beyond the time when his wants had been satisfied. A head wind and tide presented no impediments to going away from Japan, in the mind of the governor of Jeddo. At his command, the anchor was weighed, and a line of boats was attached to the bows of the ship, so long that they could not be numbered. They were arranged four abreast, proceed in the greatest order, and were supposed to amount to nearly a thousand. It was an immense train, and presented a spectacle to the eyes of the seamen, approaching the marvellous. The boats, instead of being propelled by rowing or paddles, were all sculled by a single oar, employed however, by several men. In this manner, the *Manhattan* was towed twenty miles out to sea, and the officer in charge of the fleet, would have taken her a greater distance, had not further aid been declined. The Japanese then took a courteous leave of our hero, and while his long train of barges wheeled with a slow and graceful motion towards the shore,—the latter spread his sails for the less hospitable regions of Kamschatka and the north-west coast, highly gratified with the result of his adventure among this recluse, but highly civilized people.”

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We cannot dismiss Dr. Winslow's account of captain Cooper's visit to the harbor of Yédo (or Jeddo) without a remark or two regarding the policy of the Japanese government. From the commencement of the *Repository*, we have improved every opportunity, that has offered itself, to draw public attention to one of most interesting countries in the world, rich in all its varied productions natural and artificial, with a dense and industrious population. For what has been said in our pages regarding the country and its inhabitants, reference may be made to former volumes.\*

These are the principal references; and any one who will take the trouble to turn to them will be ready to concur in the opinion that

- \* Volume I, pages 109,365;
- Volume II, pages 318,327;
- Volume III, pages 145,193;
- Volume VI, pages 105,209,353,401,406,460;
- Volume VII, pages 217,496,588;
- Volume VIII, pages 226,273,559;
- Volume IX, pages 86,291,369,489,620,625;
- Volume X, pages 11,72,120,160,205,279,309;
- Volume XI, pages 244,255,586;
- Volume XII, pages 56,109;
- Volume XIII, pages 168,353.

Japan is one of the most interesting states in all Asia. Did its inhabitants possess the knowledge and the sciences which they might enjoy, were free and friendly intercourse allowed with the people of Christendom, the islands of Japan would be in the East what the British isles are in the West. And who will deny that such free and friendly intercourse ought to be allowed? Could any man, but a misanthropist, situated as captain Cooper was, pass by those exiles, those shipwrecked mariners? He who could leave his fellow-creatures to drown or to starve would be unworthy of the name of Christian or of man. He would be but a brute, a fiend. And yet every one would act thus, if he should revere and conform to the policy of the Japanese. Doubtless the emperor would rather his subjects, who had been driven by storm far into the ocean, should perish there than that strangers should visit his dominions. Captain C. was right in saying, as he did, "that he never would see them drown or starve, but should rescue them and feed them." He acted rightly, and he did his duty only, when he took up and carried those poor men to their homes. So in the case of the *Morrison*. But being unarmed she was fired on. And had the *Manhattan* been unarmed she might have been treated with like severity. The conduct of the government in both cases was hostile and incompatible with reason and those just principles which ought to regulate international intercourse. The time is not probably very remote when such conduct will be rebuked, and its directors be held answerable for their inhuman cruelty. What if a French or an English admiral should anchor in the bay of Yédo, with a dozen sail, would a triple cordon be thrown around the squadron? Would all intercourse with the shore be denied? For ourselves, we see no reason why the Japanese waters should not be visited by the government vessels of western nations and treaties of amity and commerce formed at once with the emperor.

Had the nations of Christendom, ten or twenty years ago, entered on negotiations with the Chinese, and in a proper manner, the expenses and the horrors of the late war might, probably would, have been saved. So with regard to Japan. It will be well if early and honorable negotiations are entered on and so conducted as to prevent "a Japanese war."

ART. IV. *Report of the Dispensary at Amoy, from the 1st of February 1844, to 1st of July 1845.* By J. C. HEPBURN, M. D.

MEDICAL labors amongst the people of this place were first commenced by Dr. W. H. Cumming, about the middle of June 1842, not quite a year after the taking of Amoy. He opened a Dispensary on Kúlongsú in the house of Rev. D. Abeel, where it was continued about a year and a half, until the last of January, 1844. It was not long after its establishment before it became pretty well known, and people from most of the neighbouring cities and villages came to it for relief from their maladies. A large number of patients was accordingly prescribed for. The gospel was also preached to them by Mr. Abeel, and religious books distributed.\* On several accounts Kúlongsú was not considered to be a suitable place for the Dispensary, as well as the other missionary operations, principally because it was too much out of the way, and occasionally difficult of access. Amoy was a much more desirable place. A location there was accordingly sought for, but from the timorous spirit of the Chinese, and their unwillingness to rent, a suitable house was not obtained until the beginning of this year. Having made the necessary alterations and repairs, we removed our medicines, &c., over the latter part of January. Since that time the number of persons who have applied for relief has been much greater than before, and the Dispensary in every way more useful. The religious services have also been better attended. Besides daily conversation with the people, we have had regular service on Sabbath morning, which has been kept up with but few interruptions. At this meeting there is generally an attendance of from 60 to 100 persons, most of them patients. We have always aimed to make the Dispensing of medicines to the sick go hand in hand with religious instructions, which we consider to be the great object of our labours.

Our patients are generally persons of the lower classes of society, consisting of petty tradesmen, farmers, mechanics, coolies, and boatmen. Few of the middle or upper classes of society have applied to us for medical aid; this appears to be more especially the case with the citizens of Amoy. Well dressed strangers from a distance, attracted perhaps by curiosity, not unfrequently visit us.

In relation to the following list of cases it may be well to state, that it comprises only those which were actually prescribed for. Those which we considered incurable, or which could not be relieved without better attendance than the circumstances admitted of, we invariably rejected, as well also as many of those who lived at a distance, and who could not promise a regular attendance. But notwithstanding the care to admit those only who promised to attend regularly, we were often deceived, so that a large proportion of the cases recorded came but once, many left when they were better, or well

enough to return to their avocations, and but few had the patience to attend until they were well. Out of the whole number of cases recorded, we are doubtless within bounds when we say, that there were not 150 cured, though a large majority of them were more or less relieved.

The cases recorded below were also with but few exceptions chronic, their duration being reckoned by months and years, and consequently required a long protracted treatment, which few had the patience to go through with.

Our Hospital patients have been but few. They were those principally who had undergone a surgical operation, and who required our more particular care and attention. For their accomodation we have rented a separate building near the Dispensary. The rule which we have adopted is, that the room and the cost be supplied by us, while the patients find their own attendance and food. This they willingly comply with, and in only a few instances have we been under the necessity of making any exception to it, which was in cases of deep poverty, or where they had no friends to assist them.

|                                                       |            |                                                       |            |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Conjunctivitis, . . . . .                             | 147        | Aphonia, . . . . .                                    | 5          |
| Palpebral Conjunctivitis, . . . . .                   | 86         | Cough, (generally Bronchial,) . . . . .               | 175        |
| Corneitis, . . . . .                                  | 101        | Asthma, . . . . .                                     | 60         |
| Blepharotis, . . . . .                                | 68         | Hæmoptisis, . . . . .                                 | 1          |
| Opacity of Cornea, . . . . .                          | 38         | Bronchitis, . . . . .                                 | 3          |
| Opacity of Cornea with Granulation of Lids, . . . . . | 9          | Total, . . . . .                                      | <u>244</u> |
| Iritis, . . . . .                                     | 19         |                                                       |            |
| Trichiasis, . . . . .                                 | 15         |                                                       |            |
| Cataract, . . . . .                                   | 5          | Gastralgia Simple, . . . . .                          | 100        |
| Synechia Anterior, . . . . .                          | 3          | Gastralgia with Pyrosis, . . . . .                    | 147        |
| Pterygium, . . . . .                                  | 26         | Pyrosis Simple, . . . . .                             | 38         |
| Entropium, . . . . .                                  | 5          | Indigestion, . . . . .                                | 68         |
| Amaurosis, . . . . .                                  | 4          | Diarhœa, . . . . .                                    | 17         |
| Ulcer of Cornea, . . . . .                            | 7          | Dysentery, . . . . .                                  | 2          |
| Vascular Cornea, . . . . .                            | 3          | Ascites, . . . . .                                    | 12         |
| Fistula Lachrymalis, . . . . .                        | 1          | Jaundice, . . . . .                                   | 9          |
| Granular Conjunctivitis, . . . . .                    | 7          | Total, . . . . .                                      | <u>393</u> |
| Granulations over Cornea, . . . . .                   | 1          |                                                       |            |
| Gonorrhœal Ophthalmia, . . . . .                      | 1          |                                                       |            |
| Internal Ophthalmia with Softening, . . . . .         | 1          |                                                       |            |
| Melanosis, . . . . .                                  | 1          | Phymosis Congenital, . . . . .                        | 1          |
| Paralysis of Upper Lid, . . . . .                     | 2          | Syphilis Primary, . . . . .                           | 12         |
| Miscellaneous affections of Eye, . . . . .            | 21         | Syphilis Secondary and Tertiary, . . . . .            | 77         |
| Total, . . . . .                                      | <u>571</u> | Blenorrhœgia, . . . . .                               | 14         |
|                                                       |            | Orchitis, . . . . .                                   | 5          |
|                                                       |            | Varicocele, . . . . .                                 | 1          |
| Otorrhœa, . . . . .                                   | 4          | Hydrocele, . . . . .                                  | 5          |
| Otitis, . . . . .                                     | 1          | Leuchorrhœa, . . . . .                                | 2          |
| Angina Pectoris, . . . . .                            | 6          | Miscellaneous affections of Genital Organs, . . . . . | 3          |
|                                                       |            | Total, . . . . .                                      | <u>120</u> |

|                                                       |            |                                                |              |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Lichen, . . . . .                                     | 3          | Polypus of Nose, . . . . .                     | 2            |
| Erysipelas, . . . . .                                 | 3          | Meliceris, . . . . .                           | 3            |
| Prurigo, . . . . .                                    | 3          | Lipoma of Back, . . . . .                      | 1            |
| Scabies, . . . . .                                    | 112        | Phlegmon, . . . . .                            | 6            |
| Eczema, . . . . .                                     | 11         | Burn, . . . . .                                | 3            |
| Herpes Zoster, . . . . .                              | 1          | Fistula in Ano, . . . . .                      | 1            |
| Hepes Phlyctenodes, . . . . .                         | 1          | Bubo, . . . . .                                | 3            |
| Herpes, . . . . .                                     | 7          | Dislocation of Lower Jaw, . . . . .            | 1            |
| Ecthyma, . . . . .                                    | 3          | Sciatica, . . . . .                            | 1            |
| Psoriasis, . . . . .                                  | 4          | Hip-joint Disease, . . . . .                   | 1            |
| Impetigo Granulata, . . . . .                         | 2          | Onychia, . . . . .                             | 1            |
| Leprosy, . . . . .                                    | 5          |                                                |              |
| Miscellaneous affections of Skin, . . . . .           | 16         | Miscellaneous Medical Cases, . . . . .         | 67           |
|                                                       |            | Miscellaneous Surgical Cases, . . . . .        | 39           |
| <b>Total, . . . . .</b>                               | <b>175</b> |                                                |              |
|                                                       |            | Affections of the Eye, . . . . .               | 571          |
| Enlarged Mamma in a Boy of<br>18 years old, . . . . . | 1          | Affections of Organs of Respiration, . . . . . | 244          |
| Paronychia, . . . . .                                 | 6          | Affections of Organs of Digestion, . . . . .   | 393          |
| Gangrene of Finger from Contusion, . . . . .          | 1          | Affections of Organs of Generation, . . . . .  | 120          |
| Ganglion, . . . . .                                   | 6          | Affections of Skin, . . . . .                  | 175          |
| <b>Total, . . . . .</b>                               | <b>11</b>  | Miscellaneous, . . . . .                       | 359          |
|                                                       |            | <b>Total, . . . . .</b>                        | <b>1,862</b> |
| Rheumatism, . . . . .                                 | 76         |                                                |              |
| Bruises, . . . . .                                    | 40         | <i>Surgical Operations.</i>                    |              |
| Intermittent Fever, . . . . .                         | 16         | Pterygium, . . . . .                           | 18           |
| Gun shot Wound, . . . . .                             | 1          | Entropium, . . . . .                           | 3            |
| Abscess Phlegmonous, . . . . .                        | 26         | Trichiasis, . . . . .                          | 11           |
| Abscess Scrofulous, . . . . .                         | 4          | Hydrocele radically, . . . . .                 | 4            |
| Ulcers, . . . . .                                     | 48         | Cataract, . . . . .                            | 8            |
| Anasarca, . . . . .                                   | 1          | Polypus of Nose, . . . . .                     | 1            |
| Anthrax, . . . . .                                    | 1          | Meliceris, . . . . .                           | 1            |
| Hæmorrhoids, . . . . .                                | 4          | Lipoma of Back, . . . . .                      | 1            |
|                                                       |            | Circumcision, . . . . .                        | 1            |
|                                                       |            | Amputation of Finger, . . . . .                | 1            |

It cannot be expected that in such an institution as this, where there is so much ignorance amongst the patients, and so much irregularity in their attendance, that any valuable therapeutical or pathological observations should be made. Nor is our record of cases to be relied on as furnishing accurate information on the statistics of disease in this city. None but the most general conclusions can be drawn from it, and these only in reference to that class of the people, amongst whom our labours were principally confined.

The affections of the eye, according to our observations, are much the most numerous, comprising nearly one-third of the whole number of cases treated by us. Their frequency is, however, satisfactorily accounted for, by

the fact that it is principally as an ophthalmic institution that our Dispensary has acquired a reputation; that our patients are mostly from that class of persons who are most liable, from their manner of life, to attacks of ophthalmia; that when once the disease is contracted, it never has the benefit of judicious medical treatment, and is seldom entirely cured; it consequently continues in a chronic state, or if it gets better is continually liable to recur from slight causes. This indeed is the history of a large majority of our patients. The remedial agents upon which we most rely in the treatment of Chronic Conjunctivitis, Blepharitis, Opacity and Vascularity of Cornea, are Nitrate of Silver and Sulphate of Copper. With the latter particularly we have been much gratified. We use it in the form of ointment, 16 grs. of Sulph. Cop. to an ounce of lard, diluted more or less to suit the case.

About one in seven of our cases have been affections of the organs of respiration, most of them coughs, resulting from slight bronchial irritation; these have generally been cured or much benefited by the use of Tartar emetic or Ipecacuanha. Asthina is a common complaint. Several of our cases have been young Boys, of 12 or 15 years old. To what extent consumption exists amongst the people here, we do not know. We have seen a number of cases. We conclude however that it is by no means so frequent as in England and America.

Derangements of the digestive organs are the most frequent, next to those of the Eye. That form of it, generally known by the name of dyspepsia, is much the most common. We have analysed and arranged it under the head of its most prominent symptoms. Why it should be so common amongst the Chinese is perhaps owing, principally, to their living so much on salted provisions, especially pickled vegetables and fish, as well as irregularity in eating, opium smoking, and immoderate use of tea. Our method of treating these affections is simple, and in the large majority of cases effectual; indeed we seldom find our treatment entirely to fail. It consists in the use of Black Pepper 10 parts, Rhubarb 11 parts, 3 ounces to be made into 400 pills, two pills to be taken about an hour before each meal, the dose to be gradually increased. \* \*

Affections of the Skin are common, more so than an examination of our table would lead one to suppose, as it is only those cases which we have some prospect of relieving that we have admitted; many cases we have, on this account, been compelled to reject.

The case of dislocation of lower jaw is one of interest, from the length of time in which the bone had been displaced. The patient was about 30 years of age, and stated positively that it had been dislocated 24 days, which we were at first disposed to doubt, but had no reason to disbelieve. It was reduced in about 15 minutes, with a lever of wood and a cork fulcrum; both sides were dislocated. The patient never came back after the reduction, much to our regret.

ART. V. *Notices of Fuhchau fú, being an extract from the Journal of the Rev. George Smith, M. A. Oxon.; during an exploratory visit and residence at the five consular ports of China, on behalf of the Church (of England) Missionary Society.*

ON December 9th, 1845, I embarked at Chusan in a small schooner in ballast for Fuhchau fú, and on the 13th came to anchor under a small island, named "Má-tsú shán," a few miles from the entrance of the river Min. The next day, Sunday December 14th, two fishermen came on board to volunteer their services as pilots, for which they claimed rather an exorbitant reward, but soon becoming more reasonable in their demands, the bargain was struck for the sum of five dollars, and they were duly installed at the helm. On their first coming on board, they crossed themselves repeatedly on the forehead, cheeks and breast, after most approved Roman Catholic fashion, which seemed to please not a little our Malabar steward and appeared to be generally understood by our Indo-Spanish crew of Manilamen. Here the inconvenience of the different dialects soon began to show itself. The Canton linguist, who could also speak the mandarin dialect, tried in vain to get a reply to his question "how far it was to Fuhchau." But though for nearly ten minutes the phrase, alas! was named in every possible way, the parties were as far from understanding each other as at the commencement, the pilots, with a significant waving of the hand, begged him to desist from the useless effort. Subsequently, however, they appeared to be more successful, as, within half an hour afterwards, the linguist came with a request from them to the captain for a glass of spirits, which they drank off in a manner that indicated a not unfrequent use of the beverage. Our captain, not being quite confident of their skill as pilots, gave orders to keep casting the lead and sounding the depth of water, which they appeared to take ill, waving their hands as if to deprecate our distrust. They succeeded in bringing us safely around the bank, which forms the principal danger in the navigation of the entrance to the river, till, passing over the bar, we at last entered the fine circular harbor formed by the projecting points of the main-land and two or three little islands, stretching before us, seven or eight miles, to the point where the river suddenly narrows itself into a little channel about half a mile across. Three

opium ships were stationed here, outside the consular boundaries of the port, with about fifty native junks close by. Immense flocks of wild fowl were to be seen in all directions. A few villages on the beach, with a few watch-towers on the sides of the hills and the bold mountain cliffs rising sternly in all their wild magnificence, and closing in the distant prospect, formed a fine specimen of the rugged and picturesque scenery which is the general characteristic of this iron-bound coast. We had not anchored long, outside the Kin-pái Pass, before the usual assemblage of Chinese boats came alongside, as avarice or curiosity prompted their owners.

The next morning, leaving the schooner, I proceeded in a European boat up the river about twenty miles to the city of Fuhchau. After entering the Kin-pái Pass, we passed a large village named Kwántáu, on the right, where there is a military station with a custom-house establishment.

The river at this point is about a mile across, being hemmed in by huge towering rocks on all sides, variegated and gilded with the sun's rays, so as to present almost every imaginable form, and glittering with the torrents and cascades rushing down the precipices after the recent rains. The combined influence of refraction and reflection raised every distant object above the horizon and gave it a double appearance, the lower part having an inverted form. A succession of villages and watch-towers appeared on the right, till the river suddenly converging its channel forms a narrow pass, called the Min-án, with columns of rocks on either side, piled up to the height of a thousand feet. Soon after it again widens, and at the Pagoda Island, the usual anchorage for vessels of large burden, it divides itself into two streams, the principal branch leading to the city, and the other taking a southern course, and again joining the main branch of the river Min about seven miles above Fuhchau, forming a large island of well cultivated land. Sailing up the channel, with the lofty range of the Kúshán rising 3000 feet on the right, with a few villages below and some little rows of pines on the opposite shore, we arrived at last at the bar near the bend of the river, where the increasing number of junks and signs of busy activity indicate the approach to the provincial city. After half a mile's intricate winding course, between the native craft, many of which were from Ningpo, as their peculiar terms of salutation to a foreigner plainly indicated, we arrived in the densest part of the river-suburbs and went ashore close to the bridge which at this point crosses the river Min.

The friendly kindness of a newly-formed acquaintance placed at my disposal, during my stay, the upper story in a small boarded house overhanging the river and situated on a small island of about a furlong in extent. In this my mattress was duly unfolded and spread after true oriental fashion, and I was soon inducted into my new dormitory. After a night of refreshing rest, the noises and vociferating cries of my neighbors, the boatmen, applying their busy vocation, effectually roused me at an early hour; and sallying forth in a little kind of gallery, I had a good opportunity of being a quiet spectator of the motley groups below. A large number of boats, serving as family residences to their humble owners, line each bank of the river for about a mile on either side, the principal clusters being stationed off and around the little island, which blocks up the main channel and divides it into two lesser streams, of which the larger flows on the north side. Each boat is decked out with a number of flower-pots and evergreens, according to the taste or the means of the proprietor, and presents a pleasing object from above. All the boat women wore head-dresses of natural flowers, and exhibited a neatness unusual in that class. The tops of the boats and roofs of the houses were covered with a white hoarfrost, which lasted more or less for several days, ice having gathered one or two mornings.

The celebrated bridge of Fuhchau connects the little island with each shore of the river, and probably from the substantial and durable material, of which it is composed, is called the *Wán shau kiáu*, or "Bridge of ten thousand ages." The larger bridge, on the northern side, consists of about forty arches, if immense slabs of granite thrown across at right angles with the piers, rightly merit that name. The lesser bridge, on the south, consists of nine similar arches. At high water, vessels of small burden can pass up the stream by lowering their masts. At low water a cascade pours forth through into the lower level of the river on the other side. This bridge is occupied by shops, something like London Bridge in olden times, and its narrow thoroughfare is generally crowded by all kinds of busy wayfarers. Over this bridge I proceeded in a chair on my way to the British Consulate, between which and the little abode on the island, I subsequently divided my time during my stay at Fuhchau. A long suburb of nearly three miles, stretches thence to the southern gate of the city, consisting of a high street, and abounding with every variety of trades and handicrafts. Every part of it was thronged by the same noisy bawling crowds of people, in which were to be observed more

pugnacious looks and more frequent signs of intemperance, depicted in their countenances, than is commonly seen more to the north of China. The frequent jostling and blows from the chairbearers, inseparable from the crowded state of Chinese streets, were generally borne with their usual calm philosophic indifference. On a few occasions, however, I experienced no slight interruption from this cause, and my bearers got into trouble, being unceremoniously laid hold of to compensate the damage to various articles of domestic use, which they broke or upset, in their eagerness to press forward. One literary gentleman also, so far forgot the precepts of his philosophy, as to follow us for about a hundred yards, seizing every opportunity of beating, most unmercifully, the head of one of the bearers, who had brought the chair in contact with his person. The looks of the people wear a cold and forbidding aspect, accompanied however by all the semblance of external respect.

In this part, there was no rudely crowding about a stranger, no noisy ejaculations or remarks at the presence of a foreigner, and generally no troublesome out-breaks of curiosity. It could not be otherwise than evident, that the cogent restraints of law had latterly been put into requisition, to render a foreigner at ease among them, as the generally cowed looks and the total absence of northern smiles helped to prove.

Onward however we proceeded, through the long single street, a fair specimen of Chinese streets in general, and varying as much in the respectability of the shops, as in the degrees of cleanliness. Here were to be seen the artisans of the various branches of native industry, plying their busy work, and vending the products of their labor in one and the same room, serving the triple object of workshop, warehouse and counter. Here in one part were crowded together, in their narrow dwellings, amid the din of forges and hammers, little groups of wire-drawers, braziers, button-makers, and smiths with four men alternating their rapid blows on the sounding anvil. Here again were to be seen, image-makers, lamp-makers, cabinet-makers, carpenters, trunk-makers, wood-turners, curriers, shoe-makers, tailors, gold and silver leaf beaters, umbrella-makers, cotton-beaters, grocers, druggists, jade-stone cutters, seal-engravers, and decorators, with the numerous arts which supply the necessities or luxuries of Chinese life. Farther on were to be seen picture shops hung with the tawdry performances of native artists and caricatures of English admirals, colonels, ladies and steamboats. At every corner were to be seen

portable kitchens, steaming away, and supplying to sundry hungry expectants the savoury materials of a hasty meal; while for the more aristocratic a succession of cook-shops, wine-shops, tea-rooms pastry cooks and fruiterers lined the way.

A little farther on, a crowd of gamblers disputed a few square feet of ground with the important holders of orange stands and venders of sugar-cane; while some precocious youths, ripe for speculation were trying chances at throwing lots for cakes and sugar-plums. Naturally associated with these came every now and then the well stored shops of pawn-brokers or the decent exterior of shroff bankers, with bunches of copper cash in elegant imitation-work depending from on high as the emblem of their calling.

Frequent symptoms of foreign tastes and habits were to be seen in a number of butcher's shops, fish-stalls, large haunches of dried mutton brought down from Shángtung province in junks, and the various luxuries, such as betel-nut and beche-de-mer (or the sea slug) for which emigration to the Straits has given them a taste. Soon again we passed the usual crowds of China shops, pipe-makers, tea-dealers, rice shops with the prices visibly affixed to the various samples and heaps; paper and tinfoil maunfacturers, weaving looms, a few curiosity shops, silk-dealers, trinket-makers, artificial flower decorations, and lastly a few book shops, to indicate that amid the general eager activity to supply the wants of the outward man, science has had numerous votaries, and the mind could here receive its appropriate and intellectual food. Occasionally three or four Bonzes would saunter past, with listless looks, as having little to do with the busy cares or pleasures of the world around them, and whose sanctimonious garb afforded no protection from the unceremonious jostling of the secular crowd.

Now and then, a few corpulent gentlemen or anxious expectants of office, would hurry past, borne on the shoulders of their less affluent countrymen; while far lower down in the scale of humanity might be seen, every half mile, some two or three wretcted culprits bearing the heavy wooden collar as a penalty to the broken laws, and blowing at the scanty charcoal with which they sought to repel the pinching cold from their extremities or dozing and trying in vain to get the desired slumber. Farther onward again the more fortunate possessors of liberty and freedom were assembled in some tea-rooms and sitting over their cups, to listen to some itinerant scholar, spouting for hire from a bench or declaiming from his humble rostrum on some exciting subject of popular romance.

Passing onward and at length emerging on the other side of the city-gate, through a large and massive breadth of the wall, we proceeded, after a sudden turn to the left, along the inner side of the city wall rather less than a mile, till the thinly scattered houses, a fine sombre avenue of trees and a flag-staff with the British Union floating aloft on the over-hanging rocks, intimated our approach to the Wú-shih shán or "the Black-stone hill," which first by a gentle acclivity and afterwards by a steep ascent over alternate path-ways and terraces brought me into full view of the romantic collection of detached temples and fanes, which form the site of the British Consulate. It would be difficult accurately to depict one's first impressions of this delightful residence, when after the disagreeably close and dirty streets alike of the suburbs and the city, the rural aspect of these isolated city pleasure grounds, with the large and beautiful clusters of banyans, pines, and lichís interspersed with ancestral tablet-halls and shrines, bursts upon the view and refreshes the weary eye with its novel and unexpected scenery. Here the largest temple is in course of fitting up as an English residence and is already inhabited by the consul and his lady. The firmness of the late consul, Mr. Lay, succeeded in effecting a removal of his official residence from the incommodious and unsuitable little hong which abutted on the river, to its present salubrious and agreeable site.

The exertions of the Chinese authorities and the annual payment of a few hundred dollars, as rent to the principal Bonze or abbot, were arguments which the priests could not bring themselves to resist; and now with a strange instance of that looseness of attachment to their religion, which more or less characterizes the whole nation, they behold with complacency their benefice and grounds changed into a foreign residence; and the abbot himself, in the character of a kind of head gardener, may be seen every day busily and intently helping to superintend the requisite changes in house and lands. Even though taking the life of animals is a violation of a prominent article in the Budhistic creed, my old friend the abbot (for during my stay I had the honor of forming his acquaintance) will at all times readily afford his proffered services in procuring pheasants, geese, ducks and any kind of game. The liberality of the mandarins is also perceptible in one of the conditions they voluntarily, of their own accord, introduced into their agreement with the building contractor, viz. that none of the masons or carpenters should ever perform any work on the Sabbath day, or in any wise interfere

with the religious observances of the English. In the same spirit, the mandarins, before paying the consul a visit, frequently sent to enquire whether it was the Sabbath day or not.

The abbot also of a neighboring Taouist temple, with the same indifference to his tenets and absence of bigotry, for the consideration of a small monthly sum, has willingly admitted one of the officers of the Consulate as a tenant of a portion of the building.

From the top of Wú-shih shín, about 300 feet above the surrounding level, a fine view is gained of the city and adjacent country. Seated on a corner of one of the projecting rocks, with the huge boulder stones lying around and aloft, the perennial monuments of one of nature's most violent convulsions, in the wreck and ruins of antecedent ages, with only a few patches of herbage or fragments of bushes, the quiet solitude of the spot where I lingered contrasted strangely with the busy scenes below and the animated appearance of the country around. At my feet lay the populous city of Fuhchau, with its teeming masses of living idolatry, while, at a little distance beyond, the undulating plains, which begirt the city, retreated on either side till they met the range of lofty hills, rising from two to three thousand feet in height and closing it around in a circular basin of natural formation. On the east, north and west at the distance of from four to seven miles, a slightly broken country terminates in the hills, forming a bold amphitheatre round the northern half of the city. On the south, the level ground, stretching far across the river to the average distance of about twelve miles, is bounded by the mountainous range, which closes in the prospect.

The river, with its meandering turbid waters, pursues its rapid course from west to east, where the depression in the range shows the passage through the hills formed for its channel. With the exception of this low ground, through which the Min flows on either side, the whole country around forms a hollow circular basin, with a diameter of about twenty miles. The beauty and novelty of the prospect are not to be equalled in any city of China open to foreigners, except perhaps from the summit of the celebrated tower of Ningpo. On either side below were to be seen the square battlements of the city wall, in their devious and irregular circuit, carrying the eye over a dingy expanse of houses and streets, an abrupt hill on the extreme north side of the city surmounted with a large watch-tower, terminates the view. On the S. E. a hill, rising from the level of the streets, with its sides built up with interspersed dwellings

and temples, rivalled in height the hill on which I was stationed. Two pagodas interposed between the two hills, forming prominent objects to the eye. Only a few buildings rose above the general level to diversify the mountainous sea of tile and roofs. One with the remarkable addition of a large European town-clock, displayed on high this product of foreign skill, a sign of the inroads on national exclusiveness. Others again with joss-poles of honor, or the bright red colour of their exterior, bespoke the various temples scattered over the place, or the residences of the great mandarins of the city. The fantastic form of the city watch-towers, and the more regular square form of the public granaries, imparted some little relief to the fatiguing similarity of objects. Adjacent to the city were to be seen only a few suburbs, and those chiefly with an agricultural population, except the long straggling street which leads to Nántái, and connects with the river. The serpentine canals with their partially stagnant waters helping to drain the superabundant waters of the city, divide the country around into numberless varieties of form, while the fields which they separate are partly inundated, partly fallow, and partly covered with winter crops of vegetables. The city is dotted up and down with numerous trees, peeping forth with their verdant branches, having scarcely any vacant spots, and being well built up in all directions.

Such is Fuhchau with its immense population, as the exciting impressions of that moment fixed its outline indelibly on my mind. The noise and din ascending from below, the trade-cries and bells from its crowded streets, the beating of gongs, drums and cymbals from the precincts of its temples, the noise of fireworks and crackers from the offerings of the devout mingling inharmoniously with the guns indicating the exit of mandarins from the city gate, the confused scream of the buzzard hawk careering in its circling flight above; the flocks of minas, crows and magpies fluttering on all sides; the noise of domestic animals, the barking of dogs, and the gambols of children, with the full tide of population, borne along in the busy hum of toil and trade, stole on my ear and convinced me of the reality of the animated masses which were mingling in the cares of life below. Only a few idle priests from the adjoining temples, some wandering beggars, some boys collecting fuel, or a few strangers from without came hither to catch a bird's eye view of the provincial capital, disturbed the solitudes and helped to awaken from the silent reveries of that mount of vision.

The next day I engaged a Chinese teacher, a native of the place and able to speak the mandarin dialect, in order to accompany me in my visits as an interpreter and to explain any objects that might arrest my attention so far as my limited knowledge of the mandarin dialect enabled me to receive his explanations.

The time of my visit was an interesting period, as regarded the present state of the relations between the British consul and the local authorities. The late Mr. Lay, on his arrival, in the latter part of 1844, to open the port, experienced considerable obstacles from the unwillingness of the mandarins to grant a suitable residence and the general symptoms of a disposition to slight his office. As it has been already intimated, persevering firmness and determined remonstrances had surmounted and overcome these temporary difficulties, and a growing spirit of liberality and respect towards foreigners had arisen. The removal of the consulate within the city, and a frequent interchange of visits, had gradually produced a friendly understanding with the Chinese authorities which has been happily promoted by the present able and enlightened consul.

Repeated proclamations were issued inculcating due respect towards foreign strangers, and denouncing punishment against offenders. Things proceeded rather favorably, till almost three months previous to the present time, when a gentleman, attached to the consulate as interpreter, as he was walking round the city wall in that part adjoining the quarter inhabited by the dominant race of Mánchú Tartars, was assaulted by a number of men, who pelted him with stones and chased him from their quarter of the city, which in former times even the Chinese inhabitants themselves could not visit with impunity. This assault was made the subject of grave remonstrance with the authorities, and the threat was held out by the consul of the visit of a ship-of-war unless speedy reparation was made by the summary punishment of the offenders. Copies of the remonstrance were sent alike to the governor and Tartar general, the latter having exclusive jurisdiction over the Mánchú part of the population, who form the garrison of the city. Though at first they affected to treat it as a light matter, and issued a proclamation in which, with a strange mildness of terms, they spoke angrily of the breach of good manners committed on the occasion of the assault on a stranger, the earnest determination of the consul, and his protest against the mild language of the proclamation soon brought matters to a crisis, and the Tartar general, in the paroxysm of his alarm at the possible con-

sequences of a collision, arrested six Tartars for the offence, three of whom were bamboed and the other three underwent severer punishment of the *káng*, or wooden collar, for a month. The novel and unprecedented event of a *Mánchú* Tartar wearing the *káng*, from which mode of punishment they had hitherto enjoyed a prescriptive immunity; and the humiliating announcement attached as usual to the machine of the crime for which they were punished, and that too an assault committed on a new-comer and a stranger from barbarous regions, were doubly mortifying to the pride of this arrogant class of inhabitants, as it was also a subject of universal chuckling and invidious exultation among the purely Chinese portion of the population. During the last few weeks there had arisen an evidently favourable posture of affairs for the better. During my stay I took frequent opportunities of testing the truth of this fact, and found almost invariably a total absence of insult, and in the southern parts of the city, most frequented by foreigners, of nearly all the annoyances of curiosity.

December 18th, I rode in a chair on the city wall round the whole circuit, it being altogether a distance of between eight and nine miles. Ascending at a breach, in the wall, close to the foot of the *Wú-shih shán*, we proceeded in a westerly direction, skirting the bottom of its beautiful little assemblage of shrubbery and avenues rising up the hill. A pleasing little parterre or avenue is here formed by the battlements on one side, and a little row of trees close to the wall on the other. The wall itself varies in height, but generally averages thirty feet on the north side. The causeway on the top is broad enough for a single carriage to drive in most places, and of tolerably regular and even construction though overgrown with grass along the edges.

As Fuhchau is a garrison city, with the whole provincial posse of civil and military mandarins, there is a succession of watch-towers every two or three hundred yards, with two or three cannon resting on carriages without wheels, and pointing outwards into the adjacent country. From the clumsiness of this contrivance they are capable only of being moved a little way on either side, and can only be brought to bear point blank on any object or mark. This unwieldy nature of their guns was one of their causes of failure in the late war. Several of the attendants or sentries came round me, as I examined these parts, and betrayed some distrust at seeing my notebook. Some of them were rather loquacious, but their eloquence was

lost on me, as I could only comprehend one of their questions, whether the cannon of my honourable country were made of iron or brass.

Here some beautiful trees, of large and giant growth in the fields below, fringed the outer portion of wall, with a few ponds covered with the lotus flower, which in the summer must present a beautiful object with its floating bosom of variegated colors, supplying also an article of food to the people. On the inner side, some pieces of stagnant water, flanking at a little distance the long range of public granaries stored with provisions against seasons of dearth, filled up the space, till we arrived at what at first had the appearance of a city gate, but which proved to be the Sí-shui kwán, or "Western water-barrier." A long cannon here guards a windlass drawing up or letting down (as occasion might require) the huge fender of a large water-course below, which lets out the drains and sewers of the city, but is closed in time of inundations, the water in the suburbs at such times rising far above the level of the city inside. The western gate of the city came next, with large pillars forming a spacious colonnade above and supporting a watch-tower which looks down on a busy suburban street of limited extent. From this point outside the walls, there extends, in a parallel course for several furlongs, a large sheet of water called the Sí hú, or "Western lake," with a series of unpretending but unique buildings, lining its margin. A slight rising of ground closes it in on the further side, with a larger kind of temple, and a small bridge or two, with fishing nets dispersed along its surface at intervals.

On our arrival at the north gate, about a mile and a half farther on, the keeper walked round with me eyeing my note-book, making himself rather officious, but evidently distrustful. Soon after the wall begins to ascend the lofty hill on the north included within the walls, and surmounted by the large watch-tower which forms one of the first and most prominent objects to the visitor approaching the city. It is double storied throughout and is called by the name of *Yü lau*. It overlooks the city and surrounding country, and has seven large stone furnaces or fire-places outside, serving as beacons in case of fire or the approach of an enemy. Immediately outside the wall is a precipice of 200 feet, almost verging to a perpendicular height, and wooded lower down with irregular patches of trees. Beyond this rugged hill there are no suburbs, the country being bare and bold, but beginning to be cultivated at a little distance. On the

inside some fine villas interspersed among gardens and orchards of fruit trees and also banians with some fine towering cedars rising above odoriferous coppices of dwarf shrubs, with doves flying about, point out the quiet retreat which wealth here affords to its proprietors from the crowded part of the city. Lower down the hill, as the wall bends towards the east, the isolated sites of the houses and dwellings, which are here of a better kind, point out the aristocratic part of the town. The densely inhabited part of the city soon begins with the *Kwán-tí miáu* which is a sorry kind of building. The gate called *Cháng-lau mun*, with its three lofty stories, a dark passage through heaps of rubbish and a rope manufactory within, conducted us to the vicinity of the Mánchú Tartar population. Here the keeper followed us some distance, and some Mánchús passed by, evidently subdued by the recollection of recent events and not at all disposed to interrupt my progress. Others soon followed, till passing another large water barrier gate, with its two Mánchú keepers, I now found myself on the long forbidden soil which none but Tartar steps were free to tread. "*Procul este profani.*" The keepers looked very stern, but gradually relaxed their knit brows and scowling looks as I distributed a few books among them, which they received with affected smiles but soon resumed their anxious disconcerted air. I determined so far to humour their mingled disappointment and consternation as to put out of sight my memorandum book, which they eyed with evident suspicion and dislike.

Several Tartars now flocked past, scowling in spite of themselves and hardly daring to look me in the face. Some with a fierce air would hurry by my chair without lifting their eyes towards me, with something of the same kind of manner, as we might suppose a dog, which has narrowly escaped hanging for worrying, would pass by the next flock of sheep he met in his path. As I had declined the offer of an attendant from the consulate, many questions passed between the keeper and my teacher, the latter seeming no ways afraid and fully sensible of foreign protection. A keeper ran on before to the west gate to prevent every possibility of popular ebullition, and to report with anxious looks my approach. I could not therefore be surprised at the general turn out at the *Táng mun*, or "Bath gate," where a few tracts soon produced polite bowings and a polite reception from the officer in charge. The whole of the adjacent parts to this gate and the *Tung mun*, or East gate, which is situated near, is occupied by Tartars, a number of whom were seen practis-

ing at shooting with the bow at a target, in a military exercise ground below, and who stopped to have a view of the unexpected visitor as I passed. A Mánchú of higher rank sent three attendants to see me safe to the next gate. They could all speak the mandarin dialect, but when speaking amongst themselves employed the Mánchú tongue, which abounded with most extraordinary screams and intonations, and sounded the reverse of musical. They were mostly dressed as soldiers with red caps and high boots though it is said that some of them unite with their military calling some trade or other occupation. There was to be seen no cringing amongst them, all appearing to be a haughty and arrogant class, whom a slight provocation would excite. Nor were my bearers of the laughing talkative kind, to be met with in the more northern ports, but in a silent and serious mood they trudged onward, willing to meet every wish, but not enjoying a salient flow of spirits. After passing some marshy ground in which were to be perceived a few tombs or rather coffins thatched over, and skirted by a wretched class of habitations, we arrived at another of the water-barrier gates, where the increasing civility of the few remaining Tartars I passed, seemed to indicate a desire to efface the remembrance of their late ruffianry amid a profusion of nods and bowing, though probably the remembrance of the káng had no slight influence in prompting these civilities.

The *Kiá-sín shán*, or "Hill of the nine genii," here commences, causing an ascent in the course of the city wall and having houses projecting forth from little rocks along its side to the summit, which here rises opposite to the *Wú-shih shán* and shares with it the southern side of the city. It has numerous inscriptions carved on its rocky columns, and commands a fine view of the river in its course towards the sea between the towering barrier of hills, which wall in the cultivated valley on either side. The *Kwán-yín mián*, or "temple of the goddess of mercy", the *Peh tah*, or "White pagoda," of seven stories with bushy shrubs issuing forth from crevices on the top and around its sides, and the *Shih tah*, or "Stone pagoda," another dingy half dilapidated building of seven stories with its carved branching roofs, rising one above another, and at present closed against visitors, on account of a recent accident, fill up the space between the foot of the hills and the *Nán mun*, or "South gate, adjoining to which are the busy parts of the city and the mercantile portion of the population on account of its connection with the populous river suburb of Nántái. Half a mile farther brought us to the spot, by which we had ascended

the wall on our outset, whence we soon reached the *Wú-shih shán* after an absence of nearly three hours.

One impression left by this circuitous visit, was the remarkable paucity of temples and sacred buildings, as well as the general absence of those houses with handsome and grand exterior which are so frequently seen at Ningpo. Another observation which struck me, was the total absence of tombs and coffins, scarcely twenty of any kind being to be seen in the whole circuit. The pleasing effect also of the trees interspersed with the roofs of houses, would lead a visitor to form too favorable an idea of the city, till an actual visit to its by-streets and dirty lanes should dissipate every evanescent impression of the kind. The trees also are not of that dwarfish stunted kind met elsewhere along the coast of China, but resemble more the general character of the species found in Europe in the size of their growth at least if not in the precise identity of the kind.

The next few days were occupied in an excursion in a boat, a few miles up the river to another large bridge, which crosses the Min, in visiting a few of the temples adjacent the consulate hill, and in perambulating the different streets of the city.

On one of the latter excursions I proceeded from the south gate northward into the heart of the city, through the principal street called the *Nán mun kiái*, or "South gate street." In this part the people were remarkably well-behaved in imposing restraints on their curiosity. Though they would throng around every shop into which I entered, they would always retreat on either side, so as to form a passage for me, on my exit, without being obtrusive or excessive in their eagerness to watch my proceedings. These little crowds seldom exceeded a hundred persons, and were very quiet and civil in their deportment. As I walked along, there was no assemblage, nor any decided symptoms of curiosity, except an attentive survey of my dress and person as they passed. The shops are here of a superior kind, especially those which vend European and other foreign articles, watch-makers occupying a few of them and having a fair display of clocks, time-pieces and watches of native and foreign manufacture. In this main street, and especially in one of the principal cross streets, turning to the left through the viceroy's palace yard, there are numerous curiosity shops, well supplied with old bronze vases, images, jade-stone ornaments and carved wood, for which they ask generally most exorbitant prices.

As I approached the center of the city, the crowds in these parts,

less familiarized with foreign features, grew more troublesome, and once or twice the sound of "*fán kau*," "foreign dog," struck my ear. Once hearing this sound proceed from a youth close to my side, I fixed my eye on him, to intimate that I understood the phrase, on which he skulked away into the crowd, sometimes summoning up a laugh and repeating aloud the offensive expression, which he saw I fully appreciated. I made a remark to the teacher concerning their liability to punishment by the mandarins for this rude conduct. Unfortunately he mistook my meaning, a mistake more justly chargeable on my limited vocabulary of Chinese words, than on his dulness of comprehension, and I soon had the mortification of finding myself at the entrance of a "police-court," to which he was conducting me to lodge a complaint before the magistrate. I happily found out the mistake, as he was knocking at the door and trying to open the barred entrance, in time to request him to desist from the attempt. On our exit, the crowd, who were rapidly increasing, raised a volley of cheers, whether of exultation at supposing us baffled or of approbation at our not persisting in our complaint, it was not certain. I heard however no more of the expression; the only offensive terms which saluted us during the rest of the walk, being the local expression *fán jin*, "foreigner."

Passing under the lofty building, which crosses the way, and is surmounted by the public clock, with its European dial, we were followed by an increasing crowd, chiefly of boys, to the large suite of courts, forming the *ching-wáng miáu*, where the sounds becoming louder and the people a little more boisterous, a police runner attached himself to me, from one of the public offices. This new-comer was apparently very anxious to prevent my being annoyed, not allowing the crowds of boys and idlers who followed to approach within twenty yards, till being tired the latter gradually fell away, or left their places to be supplied by the idlers of the next street, through which we passed. He also from time to time offered me oranges, betel-nut and paid other similar attentions.

Bending our course through a narrow defile of lanes, abounding with filth and various odours, towards the eastern quarter of the city, I determined on paying a visit to the Mánchú Tartars. On my way the people became increasingly curious, and when I entered a shop to rest, the policeman stationed himself at the door to prevent any pressure, returning inside at intervals to offer me a pipe of tobacco, or to volunteer some similar civilities. At last I entered the

sacred ground of the Mánchús, where none but the conquering race are permitted to reside, and into which till recently no Chinese were bold enough to venture. Men, women and children of every age and condition, turned out to see me as I passed down their streets, with looks which betokened mingled surprise and dissatisfaction. They generally appeared to be of a more solid build of frame and stallworth growth, and to be of a higher stature than the pure Chinese. They all appeared exceedingly anxious not to give any umbrage or ground of offence. The elder portion of them kept waving their hands or using their lungs to deter any of the younger people from following our steps; and at one of the police stations they made them all turn back and desist from following. As we approached the Tartar general's palace, my teacher and police-guide wanted to turn off by a direct bend down a narrow street, till I persisted in proceeding through the range of spacious courts in Mánchú streets on the opposite side, where a Mánchú officer attached himself to me, as an additional escort, till we arrived at the east gate, where we turned to the northward and pursued our way over the military exercise ground inside the wall. Here about fifty Mánchús followed, all very civil, shewing me the lions of the neighbourhood.

They first took me to a hot spring, strongly impregnated with sulphur, of which I tasted a little, but which they prevented my drinking, saying that their horses were brought thither to water. They led the way in a small body to the *Táng mún*, or "*Hot Bath gate*," through which they conducted me into a little suburb, where the Mánchús and Chinese inhabitants are mingled together. We soon arrived at the public hot baths, where for a fee of two copper cash, the inhabitants possess the privilege of an ablution in these medical springs, to which some persons ascribe a more general absence of those cutaneous diseases, which they fancy to be more common elsewhere than at Fuhchan. Here the first object which I beheld was about twenty men in a round circular bath of not more than six feet in diameter, all immersed up to their chins in the steaming fluid and packed as closely as faggots. A shout of laughter unusual among the serious gloomy people of Fuhchau proceeded from these twenty heads, trunkless as far as my eye was concerned, moving on the surface of the water. Three or four naked men were anxiously sitting as expectants on the edge, till one of the twenty emerging out of the bath, made room for another to pack himself down among the bathers. One or two others might be seen anoin-

ting their bare bodies with liniment or plaster, having apparently been using the bath to cure their sores.

A little further on, was another bath, with its twenty Chinese packed in a shallow well, and a few others drinking at another well, under the same roof or enclosure. At a few yards distance was another well partitioned off to some distance and guarded from bathers, where the water was carried off in buckets, and persons were only permitted to drink. The water was exceedingly hot even in the cup, but had no taste of medicinal impregnation.

In the meantime my new conductors grew very friendly and by degrees became very cheerful. They asked me my honourable surname, and requested me to write it on the sand. After which they wished to know what office I filled, and the time of my arrival; what my teacher told them, I could not understand, but had reason to think, from what passed on a similar occasion, that in spite of my statements to him, he greatly magnified my office, at the expense of truth, and sought thereby to augment his own importance.

The Mánchús are said to number about 3000; but according to their own accounts, on this occasion, they had no accurate means of knowing their precise numbers but computed them to amount, with women and children, to about 8000. They have the character of being a turbulent and haughty race and sometimes very troublesome to the Chinese officers, from whose jurisdiction they are generally exempt, being subject to officers of their own race. They still retain the pride of conquest, after the lapse of two centuries; and as they never amalgamate with the Chinese and are not very numerous throughout the empire, a revolution is more than probable when any general grievance shall rouse the spirit of the nation and a leader be found able and willing to head a general revolt against their dynasty. Their yoke is said to be at times very galling and humiliating; but as the dominant race have very wisely consented from the beginning to share the government with the vanquished race, and as the system of literary degrees theoretically opens preferment to all without distinction of caste, the probable nearness or remoteness of the period of their emancipation from Tartar rule is an enigma of very difficult solution, and at best can form only a subject of very doubtful conjecture to foreigners, the best informed of whom are but little acquainted with the real social and political condition of this peculiar people beyond a few general impressions founded on a very imperfect induction of facts.

The emperor appears to share a large portion of their loyalty, as a good man and just ruler; and only a few of the Chinese, connected with foreigners, even dare to whisper the treasonable language of dislike towards the existing government. Popular opinion is powerful in China, and though there are no regular channels of manifesting its power, in the absence of a representative government, it cannot safely be outraged. A grand national disaster alone appears likely seriously to endanger the stability of the present dynasty, and had not the treaty of Nanking arrested the career of invading conquest, the capture of Peking might ere now have driven the reigning dynasty back to their native dominions of Mánchúria, and China Proper be just emerging from the widely spread disasters of a general anarchy. The viceroy and Tartar general in Fuhchau hold equal rank, but are seldom on cordial or friendly terms, the boundaries of their equal and divided authority frequently operating as the cause of misunderstandings.

Returning into the heart of the city, by a different route, I passed the Tartar general's palace again, till diverging farther towards the west, I reached the viceroy's palace. Here I called a sedan chair from a neighbouring stand in the street, and after another half hour found myself at the foot of the Wúshih shán, where the Chinese servants, attached to the consulate, with their office as retainers of the great English nation embroidered in large characters on the bosom of their dress, as they strutted about in the apparent consciousness of British protection, were living proofs of the mighty inroads which have here been made on the exclusive policy of the present reign. On various other occasions I revisited the central and western parts of the city, occasionally sitting down in the shop of a tradesman, all of whom, as well as the people generally, who could form the slightest claim to an acquaintance, were very civil and seemed to possess the same friendly disposition prevalent among the Chinese in other parts accessible to foreigners. The most unfriendly part of their conduct was the absurdly exorbitant terms which they asked for the most trifling articles of native curiosity or use. One man came down to my price with great humour, as I remonstrated with him on his asking Chinese and foreigners different prices, and repeated the trite proverb that "All the people comprised within the four seas are brethren."

During my daily strolls on the Wú-shih shán, I had continual opportunities of an insight into the various character and pursuits of the people, who saunter to these parts as the Hyde Park of Fuhchau.

On one occasion I enjoyed the hospitality of the abbot of a T'auistic temple, called the *Tau shau Kwán*, a venerable old man of seventy-five years of age, with long flowing white beard, who with his brother priests was very friendly and polite. One of them afterwards rejoined me alone, and after reading a few moments a Christian book, as if to shew the universal skepticism of his mind or the unimportant character of such subjects, he gave utterance to the latitudinarian remark that all religions were in principle the same. A few Bonzes also followed me some distance in order to procure some books which they received with their usual protestations of gratitude.

Daily instances occurred of the real indifference of both sects, alike to their respective superstitions and the total absence of any alarm at the possible diminution of their influence by the dissemination of Christian tenets in these publications.

In the same locality, and within a few minutes of time, a Chinese, a Roman Catholic by hereditary profession, after receiving a tract drew forth a medal suspended from his bosom and inscribed with the images of Joseph, the Virgin, and John the Baptist, the sight of which (he said) recalled to his mind the good things he read in his holy books. From other sources, I gained the information that there had been a recent persecution of the Roman Catholics in the neighbourhood, originating in their refusal to subscribe to the building or repair of some heathen temple. A Spanish padre, named Justa d'Aguiar, has been residing for a year at Fuhchau, under the terms of the recent edict of universal toleration. He wears a Chinese costume, but is said to be a person of but little energy of body or mind and to be greatly discouraged at the prospects of Roman Catholicism in the city, saying that the people are so apathetic, that he despairs of any converts from among them. In the north of the province of Fuhkien, at about a hundred miles distance, there is a Popish bishop, a Spaniard of ninety years of age, who has been sixty years in the country. There is also a Popish college, and the Romish converts are said to be more numerous than the pagan inhabitants in those parts, so as to be too powerful to become the victims of any persecution. It is understood that in the course of conversation, the British consul took occasion to remonstrate with the acting governor of the province, on the subject of the invidious distinctions and exclusive spirit which were supposed to pervade the second edict of Kíying, apparently limiting the *first* edict of toleration to the professors of the Roman Catholic religion. In his reply, he deprecated the idea

of such differences being known at Peking, and stated that the emperor in the full spirit of equal privileges to the French and English nations would grant free and perfect toleration to the religion generally of western nations. He also intimated that, though at Peking they knew no difference between Roman Catholics and Protestants, he himself knew the difference and preferred the Protestants as less disposed to political intrigues.

The native authorities appear to be well acquainted with the movements of the Spanish padre, but have thus far acted with liberality, promptly checking the maltreatment of his converts, when the real facts of the case had been duly stated to them in explanation.

Mohammedanism also is not without its representatives in the city, six priests being resident at Fuhchau, who soon gain intelligence of the arrival of any Mussulmen, in the crews of foreign vessels, and visit any new comer, in order to sell some of their sacred writings. There are also between twenty and thirty Mohammedan fakirs, or religious beggars, who subsist on the superstitions or rather the fears of the people, as popular report states them to be the special favorites of a Mongol Tartar, a member of the highest board of the state, and who from Peking would denounce punishment on any person slighting the beggars. Whether this be true or not, there is no doubt of its being serviceable to one class of those wretched objects, who are so numerous in this and other Chinese cities.

December 29th. This being the period of the new moon, the twelfth of the current Chinese year, there were the usual exciting scenes of the season, which gave an additional appearance of bustle to the streets. Parties of mendicant Bonzes were to be seen strolling through the streets in slow movement, chanting some religious ditty, while one or two of their number visited the neighboring shops to make a collection, waiting sometimes for five minutes till the tradesman, busily occupied with his customers, deigned to take any notice of the priest, who was generally dismissed with a few copper cash. Close by, two men of more than ordinary irascibility of temperament were most fiercely dealing blows at each other's person, but were held back by the surrounding crowd, so that little harm was done by the excited pugilists. Being with difficulty separated, they rushed towards each other again, and levelled their aim with redoubled fury, but again drawn back they had the satisfaction of beating the air. It was pleasing to observe the contrast in their anxiety to prevent any further collision between the belligerents with the

disgraceful scenes prevalent in more civilized countries on such occasions. The shop-keepers rushed out of their shops, and for the time it appeared to be every man's business to divide the combatants and lead them in different directions.

The system of dividing the city into wards, and making the respective householders of each responsible to government for a breach of the peace, is here productive of the best effects, not only in the prevention of disturbances generally, but also in securing good treatment to any stranger who visits the city from European vessels.

At night the music in all directions indicated the unusual number of weddings at this auspicious season, followed by numerous bridal processions on the few succeeding days. Now and then also a newly promoted *siútsái* might be seen, making a formal visit in a chair with pipers and retinue to his friends and relatives, and rejoicing in his new-born dignity. On the evening of the new moon might also be observed whole streets of inhabitants, soon after sunset, bringing forth from their houses little heaps of paper, inscribed with Chinese writing, which they devoutly burnt before the door, thus preventing any possible desecration of the Chinese character. The smoking embers might be traced in succession for some distance as a mark of the universality of the custom. The poor delinquents, who wore the wooden collar as a punishment for their offences, and who seemed to outnumber all that I had ever seen in every other part of China put together, seemed also at this time to enjoy some little alleviation of their sufferings in the kind attentions of their friends. Some aged man might be observed, whose appearance might indicate him as the parent of the criminal, feeding with the tenderness of paternal solicitude some full grown offender, who enjoyed either by connivance or permission of the police his share in the convivial festivities of the season. Occasionally a son of tender years might be seen performing the office of filial piety in removing the accumulated filth and vermin from the person of his father, while the criminal himself seemed to have taxed his powers of invention in discovering modes of compensating the inconvenience of the projecting plank, separating between his upper and nether extremities, by tooth-picks and ear-picks two feet in length, which, with extended and carefully poised arm, he would endeavor to insert over the wooden incumbrance into its appropriate place of reception. Soon after sunset a policeman arrives to unlock the chain which fastens the *káng* to the wall, and the culprit is marched, for the

night, to the common prison, till on the following day he is again conducted forth to public gaze and exposure.

The offences for which they suffered this slow and attenuating torture were generally theft. It was difficult to decide whether this wretched class of men were more to be pitied for their sufferings, or the squalid class of beggars, who may be seen in all the degrees of want and misery from the state of partial nakedness and tattered garbs to that of extreme destitution, shrivelled limbs and consumptive pale-stricken countenance, loitering in the streets for the casual alms of the benevolent, or lying by the way-side in the helplessness of pining sickness and disease. One poor wretch was pushing himself along in a kind of box, with his lower extremities eaten away by disease, one of his feet withered and dried being stuck on a peg in front, a hideous spectacle, to obtain the earnestly sought relief of the busy wayfarers. A Mánchú military mandarin passing by in his chair, and attended by his lictors, in all the stateliness and pride of wealth, was a strong contrast with the widely prevalent destitution of the beggar population.

During the latter part of my stay at Fuhchau, I remained generally in the suburb of Nántái on the island between the two bridges, which here connect it with the shore. The principal part of this river suburb is situated on the opposite or southern side of the river, and contains, a population of about 20,000, a great portion of whom consist of boatmen, sailors and natives of Ningpo, and other distant places, who come to the city in trading junks. This part abounds with fruit, fish and vegetables, the last of which are brought for sale by a fine healthy looking race of country-women, whose hardy frames and active steps contrast strangely with the limping gait and stunted growth of the female population of the city, among whom the practice of cramping the feet by bandages from early infancy, though not universal as in the north, is very general, few being exempt except the Tartar ladies, the boat-women, and the very lowest order of females, who here may be seen bearing burdens and working with the activity of men. Many of these women perform the work of coolies, and may be seen hurrying along the streets with bare feet or light shoes made of straw. They wear a kind of hair-pin, of large size generally, except in the case of the poorest, made of silver, and are on the whole the finest and most robust race of women to be seen in China, compensating in some degree for the general absence of good looks from the other sex.

Some of the inhabitants of Nántái have an ingenious way of earning their livelihood by training cormorants to dive into the river and bring up fish from the bottom. Generally about the time of low water a boatman may be seen near the arches of the bridge, with four or five cormorants perched on the boat. At a given signal from the owner, one of these birds bounds from the boat into the stream, and after looking about for a few moments, dives to the bottom, becoming invisible sometimes for two minutes, when it rises generally at forty or fifty yards distance, to breathe the air. After another minute the bird descends again into the stream below and repeats the process, till it brings a fish to the surface, struggling in its beak, which is a signal to the boatman to paddle his little vessel to the spot, when he casts a net into the river and hauls bird and fish on board. The bird, conscious of its desert, flaps its wings and by various odd motions seeks the usual reward of a piece of fish or other food for its success. Sometimes two cormorants are fishing at the same time, being often for some minutes apparently lost. The fisherman however easily follows them, his little boat consisting of nearly half a dozen bamboo poles, which form a very light kind of raft, sufficient for himself and the birds, and is easily paddled with a single oar. During the time I watched their operations, they caught three or four fish, one of which was almost more than the captor could manage, and weighed down its bill below the stream, as it floated towards the raft. It is said that a ring, placed round the lower portion of the throat of these fishing cormorants, disables them from swallowing their prey before the boatman arrives to the rescue.

On Dec. 31st, I made a visit to the country bordering on Nántái to the south by a hill, which rises abruptly to about 200 feet and affords a good view of the city at three miles distance. After passing through some broken ground, covered at intervals with clumps of trees, I found myself among thousands of tombs of every size, from the small mound which covered the earthly remains of the beggar, to the spacious well paved monument which denoted the wealth and consequence of its occupant. Some of the smaller ones were covered with a hard kind of plaster, and resembled a mere mound of earth as in western countries. The larger kind of mausoleum, from its trefoil shape, resembled the last letter of the Greek alphabet, the omega and the end of all things. A long sandy hill of undulating surface, dotted with a few plantations of cypress and pines formed the general burial ground of the city, with a plain of considerable

extent, reaching over a cultivated line of country to the distant hills. In one of the temples, on the hill of Nantái, I witnessed a curious specimen of the power of priestcraft, which still retains its hold on a portion of the people. In a building consisting of two or three courts, dedicated to the god of literature, but entrusted to a few Táuistic priests, a Chinese had come to obtain deliverance from domestic grief. The cause of his application was the sickness and expected death of his wife. The husband, dressed out in his finest clothes and loaded with a profusion of offerings, stood before a platform in anxious expectation, while a priest went through a variety of evolutions, tossings and tumblings on the floor to procure a good omen. With his head bound in a red handkerchief or turban, and a quantity of burning paper in his hands, he vigorously danced with impassioned gestures around the table, laden with fruits and cakes, while two attendants, beating a gong and drum, kept time with his performance. At one time he prayed in softly-altered tones. Soon again he employed scolding accents to the deity he invoked. One moment he would endeavor to coax away the angry spirit. At another he would flog and terrify it away, by whipping the air most lustily. After half an hour's practice, noise and persevering somersets on the ground, he rose and placed a hair-pin in the hair of the anxious husband, after binding it in the peculiar tuft of his sect. Some more paper was burnt, outside the temple, the priest ceased from his flagellations, the husband bowed down a number of times before an idol, and after paying the usual fees to the priest returned, apparently satisfied, to the scene of his domestic affliction.

A more general and detailed description of the character of the city and its population, the disposition of the present local authorities and the degree of its eligibility as a missionary station, will close, the more diffusive account of Fuhchau, contained in the preceding pages.

Fuhchau, 福州, the second largest of the five ports open to foreign trade, is situated in  $26^{\circ} 7'$  north lat., and in  $119^{\circ} 15'$  east long. The amount of its population, in the absence of all authentic statistics, can at best be only a subject of uncertain conjecture. Its apparent extent of space, covered with houses, is about twice the size of Ningpo, three times that of Shánghái, and nearly five times that of Amoy. The lowest estimate I have heard, reckoned it to contain a population of more than half a million. I should myself be inclined to place it at about 600,000, a number which will not

be considered excessive, when we remember its eight and a half miles circuit of walls, and the small proportion of space unoccupied with buildings. Though it is the capital of Fuhkien province, it is a city, on the testimony of the high officers of the local government, of little trade with the interior, and of decreasing commercial importance. Nor is the extent of its commerce with the other ports, along the coast of China, of any considerable importance, its trade with maritime parts being checked by the hordes of pirates, who, more or less for centuries, have been the scourge of an unwarlike people and the terror of a weak government.

The increasing diminution of inland trade, according to the statements of some of the most respectable native traders, is mainly attributable to the restraints on legitimate commerce and native industry imposed by the annual drain of sycee bullion from the country, through the payments in specie for opium smuggled along the coast. Two millions of dollars worth of the drug are said to be annually imported into the city, principally from Chinchew 140 miles to the south, in former times, but latterly also from the newly established depot for the smuggling vessels, at the mouth of the river Min, just beyond the consular limits of the port. At the present time a considerable portion of the opium finds its way from Fuhchau to other places in the interior, while from four to eight chests are daily retailed in the city. One half of the population are supposed to be addicted to the indulgence, and even the lowest coolies and beggars will deny themselves a portion of the substantial necessities of life, at times, in order to enjoy the prized luxury. Upwards of one hundred smoking houses, with the exterior of private dwellings, and duly fitted up with all the conveniences and apparatus for smoking, are spread over the city; and the fact of their being frequently situated near the residences of the mandarins, and being generally resorted to by the police and military, can leave no doubt of the perfect notoriety of their existence. A fear of the personal consequences to themselves of any collision with foreigners, lurking suspicion of the English government as being covertly connected with the system, a sense of weakness as a government, and inability to put down by force the well-manned and well-armed vessels stationed at the smuggling depots, together with the not improbable harvest of bribes, and secret duties which they are able to reap from their connivance, operate conjointly in fostering and upholding an evil which by the general stagnation of native trade and scarcity of

the valuable metals constantly oozing out from the country, is fast approaching a crisis involving alike the fate of whole cities along the coast, the general financial prosperity of the empire, and, what may be a more powerful argument to those who have it in their power to arrest the evil, the closing up from sheer decay of national resources of one of the most promising outlets for the manufactures of the west.

With all these restrictions, there is a large amount of dealings with other places, in the various minor necessities of life. From the neighboring province of *Kiángsí* there is an import of Chinaware; from the more distant province of *Shánsí*, skins and furs are supplied; from *Shántung*, *Tientsin*, and other places along the coast, vegetables and drugs are brought in junks; from *Ningpo* cotton cloth is also imported. The tribute-bearing junks from the *Liúchiú* islands, import also dried fish, fins, false birds' nests, wine, beche-de-mer, and ingots of gold to an annual value of 10,000 dollars. From the country in the north-eastern parts of the province are brought the staple commodities of tea, tea-oil, rice, bamboo roots, fragrant wood, and ox-hides. From the southern parts of the province, and more especially from the vicinity of *Amoy* and *Chinchew*, there is an overland transit of rattans, pepper, long-cloth, woolens, beche-de-mer, sharks' fins, birds' nests, sandal and other scented wood, ginseng, sugar, quicksilver, and the general articles of *Straits'* produce, imported from foreign countries into these southern ports by their more adventurous inhabitants, and furnishing a lucrative transport trade across the more isolated and retired capital of the province. In return for these imports, there is an export trade from *Fuhchau* of bamboos, teas, spars, oranges, paper and tinfoil for idolatrous offerings. The number of large junks is inconsiderable, scarcely amounting to a hundred, and these mostly from *Ningpo*. The lesser junks come down the river, which is navigable for nearly 200 miles to the north-western extremity of the province. They are provided with long oars at the stern, and sometimes also at the bow, to supply the place of rudders, and are generally managed by a man placed on a little galley across the vessel, to provide against the power of the stream which abounds with rapids, and is on this account of rather dangerous navigation.

The monetary system prevalent at *Fuhchau* indicates an advanced state of commerce and civilization. There are regular issues of promissory bills, or notes, varying in amount from 400 copper

cash to the sum of 1000 dollars, which supply all the advantages, with as little as possible of the dangers of a bank-note circulation.

Some of these promissory bills are now before me, and by the blue, red, and black colors, which are blended together, present a rather gay appearance of signatures and indorsings. The name of the issuing mercantile firm, and a quantity of characters traced around the page, with blanks for the insertion of dates, amount and signatures, form the original impression from an ink of a bright blue color. The year of the reigning emperor, the month and day of issue, with ingeniously wrought ciphers for the reception of signatures, and the prevention of forgeries are of a deep red. The entry of the sum, together with the names of the issuing parties, and receivers, stand forth in large black characters. On the opposite side of the bill are the names of the various indorsers, through whose hands the bill has passed, in order to facilitate the detection of forgeries, but not in any wise to render the indorsers further liable. The credit of the firm is generally good, and bankruptcies seldom occur. A small fee or percentage of a few cash is charged on the issue, and also at the discounting of the bills by the firm. The people value these as much as silver, and when I have paid chair-bearers their hire, they have preferred a bill of this kind for 500 cash to the payment of copper, on account of its lightness and the certainty of being paid by the firm in true coin of the realm.

Of the prospects of a foreign trade with Europe I am but little qualified to form an opinion. As however the place is not rich in products, tea brought from the upper parts of the province is the only article of trade likely ever to become an important item of export. The province of Fuhkien is the great black tea district of the empire, and the famous hills of Bohea (Wúí) are situated only 150 miles to the northwest of Fuhchau. It does not therefore seem to be an unreasonable ground of hope that with the arrival of British capital at the port, the tea-merchants should prefer bringing their teas by a more direct and less expensive route to Fuhchau to the difficult, tedious and expensive overland route of more than six hundred miles to Canton. A cargo of tea may be brought in boats in four days down the stream to Fuhchau, while the expensive route over the mountainous country to Canton would occupy almost as many weeks. The growers also are said to be desirous of bringing their teas to Fuhchau and exchanging them in barter for European goods. Some of them, during the last season, brought down a large

cargo, of which the only resident foreign merchants purchased 600 chests, in return for which they willingly took half the purchase in British manufactures.

The principal obstacles appear to be the general unwillingness of the Chinese to abandon their old habits of trade, (an obstacle in the present instance in progress of removal) and the reluctance of the foreign merchants, to increase the number and expense of their agencies at the different ports, by dividing their establishments between any other places than the two principal marts of Canton and Shánghái. Up to the present time only seven foreign vessels have entered the port since the opening of the trade, of which three were American.

The people bear the character of being unusually apathetic, and without the generous spirit of enterprise which preëminently distinguishes the Fuhkien race above the rest of China. Inhabiting a provincial capital shut up alike by its isolated situation, the difficult navigation of its river, and the inroads of marine freebooters, from extensive intercourse with the exterior, and by the favoring bounty of Providence, possessing in itself most of the resources necessary to supply the ordinary demands of nature, the people have ever been indisposed to emigrate and have had little experience of foreign nations. They are generally serious, grave and almost sullen in their deportment towards Europeans. This may be only a temporary feeling, as the stringent regulations, relative to the treatment of foreigners, have in all probability cowed and estranged them. The few who are brought into connection with foreigners, show as much respect as is to be commonly seen in any city of China. If from want of a better acquaintance, they are at present less cordial and more cold in their feelings, they are at the same time less addicted to impertinent familiarity and forwardness of manner, than in other parts where foreigners are better known. There is an evident existence of growing improvement in the popular mind, which, unless exposed of the unfavorable influences of that reckless ill-treatment and profligacy of conduct which too frequently mark the advancing tide of our extended commerce, will doubtless ere long be imbued with feelings of general friendliness and respect.

The numerous sedan-chairs, with two and sometimes with four bearers, which impede the way at every hundred yards, are a fair proof of the existence of considerable wealth in the city, though by far the greater part of the population, as in other Chinese cities, are

immersed in the lowest poverty, earning, in compliance with the sternest conditions of human nature, a scanty subsistence by the sweat of their brow.

The neighboring villages are entirely agricultural, scattered over the plain to the encircling hills, those situated on either bank of the river towards the sea being addicted to frequent acts of piracy and lawlessness. The people living in the city pursue the various trades and handicrafts, which with lower work of coolies and laborers give employment to the whole population. Some of the artizans are in advance of other places, being indebted to foreign skill for the acquisition of those arts from which they derive a livelihood. I have met with nearly a dozen watch-makers' shops with watches and clocks of various degrees of excellence, of which they freely confessed that those of most delicate construction were imported into Canton from foreign countries, and that the more common specimens sold to their countrymen were made by themselves in imitation of foreign musters. On the sale of a time-piece a slip of paper is given to the purchaser, containing in Chinese a printed explanation of the European figures on the dial. I have seen one of these watch-makers take to pieces a lever watch with the greatest despatch and pronounce promptly on the cause of stoppage. In the willing testimony that they pay to the superior skill of foreigners in products of this kind, they are not at all behind any portion of their countrymen. Judging from the frequent exhibition of foreign scenes in their picture shops, they know something of the warlike disposition of the English. A total exemption of the people from the disasters of the late war, and not improbable efforts of the viceroy to conceal from them, as in the case of the famous bulletins of Napoleon after the battle of Trafalgar, the humiliating defeats and capture of two important cities within his jurisdiction, may reasonably be supposed to render the inhabitants generally less acquainted with the real power and superiority of the English than at the other ports. The mandarins themselves however know the real position of affairs, and in the strong contrast which their proclamations respecting civility to foreigners form with the irresolute tone adopted at Canton, we hail a favorable omen of their sincerity and continued friendly relations with foreigners.

Though the question how far Fuhchau is a literary place, is one difficult for a casual visiter to investigate, the following facts, supplied to me by an intelligent Chinese with whom I became ac-

quainted during my stay, will show that it enjoys no mean reputation in this respect. Previous to my arrival the public examinations of the *siútsái*, or students of the first degree, and processions of successful scholars, had excited a temporary interest. It appears that of the *siútsái* degree conferred twice in every three years, there are about 8000 in the whole province of Fuhkien, of which 2000 belong to Fuhchau. Of the *küjin* degree, conferred once in the same period of time, there are about 1000 throughout the province, of whom 360 belong to the capital. Again of the *tsintsz'*, of whom only about 360 are made at each quinquennial examination at Peking, from the eighteen provinces of the empire, and beyond which step of literary distinction promotion is so rare that only thirty persons are raised to the highest degree of Hánlin at each triennial examination from the whole of China, there are estimated to be 200 in the province of Fuhkien, 60 of whom belong to the city. In Fuhchau there are also 5000 literary students, who have not yet gained a degree, and who earn their livelihood by tuition and similar pursuits, a few also being employed in the public government offices in subordinate stations. The *siútsái* are said to obtain promotion to political offices, if supported by the influence of private wealth. The *küjin*, without such influence, have generally to wait ten or twelve years. The *tsintsz'* immediately gain appointments as the sure reward of their rare distinction. A system of social equality which thus holds out to the offspring of the meanest Chinese peasant the hope of becoming the instrument of family aggrandizement and which naturally summons the predilections of all in its favor, may be deemed without doubt as divulging the real secret of their national cohesiveness and duration through so vast and unprecedented a period of time, amid the frequent change of their dynasties and ruin of surrounding empires. Though their classic literature, except as a means of distinction and as a road to political preferment exercises no very powerful influence on religion strictly so called, nor imposes any form of religious belief, but rather inculcates the wisdom of abandoning such subjects of uncertain speculation, yet it is easy to perceive that such a system of philosophical atheism as here has entwined itself around all their national associations and has become deeply imbedded in the very soul of the thinking inhabitants, will to the propagation of the gospel oppose a gigantic obstacle, against which it will be needful to bring all the advantages which a patient study of their own classics combined with the literature of the west

can confer on those humble and persevering men, to whom belongs the high privilege of extending the kingdom of Christ among this morally and spiritually unenlightened nation.

It has been before intimated that there is a remarkable scarcity of large and handsome temples in the city. There is however one of some little attractions to visitors about half way between the south and west gates, close outside the city wall, and nearly opposite to the consulate hill. There is also a famous Budhistic monastery, called the *Yung-tsiuen shí* about half way up the Kúshán range, about eight miles in a south western direction from Fuhchau. There are about 100 priests on the endowment, of whom about 60 are generally resident in the temple. There are several intelligent men among their number.

The disposition of the present local authorities is said to be on the whole liberal and increasingly favorable to foreigners. The *tsung tuh*, governor-general or viceroy, of the united provinces of Fuhkien and Chehkiáng, at the present time is named *Liú Yunko*, who though he had the reputation of being, during the war, very fierce in his hostility to the British and the unflinching advocate of the harshest measures towards the barbarians, has now mitigated his hatred, and cultivates a friendly intercourse with the British consul, proving himself in all matters of business a man of high integrity. The Tartar general, or *tsiáng-kiun*, is not so happy a specimen of humanity, being a little bigotted man, in bad health, of a proud and selfish spirit. The *tántái*, who is also at present the acting governor of the province, is *Sü Kíyii*, formerly chief judge of Canton, a man of liberal views, and remarkably well versed in the geography and politics of the west. The *hái-kwán*, or superintendent of customs, is *Hó Lungwú*, colonel in the Tartar army, a jovial, frank and well disposed man, but of no great ability, who lately held a similar office at Amoy.

Of the subordinate officers of government the most prominent is the *Min hien*, one of the district magistrates, who held office formerly at Canton, and has brought thence a taint of the old anti-European feeling, which sometimes manifests itself in the slippancy of his conduct and demeanor even when mingling in free and unconstrained intercourse with foreigners.

They all occupy official residences in the city, ill-looking uncomfortable places, approached by a series of open spaces, court within court, supplied with furniture of a poor kind, sheltered only by wind-

ows of paper from the inclemency of the blasts. Their families generally reside at a distance, to avoid the inconvenience and expense of the continual removals consequent upon translation or promotion to other official appointments. In the festive mirth and freedom of manner which distinguish their private social intercourse, they evince great natural confidence and appear to be on the best of terms with each other.

The city gates are closed soon after sunset, and so rigid are the regulations of a garrison city, that not even the Tartar general can be admitted into the city after they are once closed. Of all these officers of the local government the acting governor of the province far exceeds the rest in the varied extent of his information and liberality of his views. In the reference that has already been made to him in the case of the full toleration of foreign religions, it has been seen that he is far in advance of the generality of his countrymen. In his intercourse with the British consul, he has alluded to the more prominent events of modern European history, and shown his general acquaintance with the whole cycle of European politics; as for instance, the difficulty of governing Ireland on account of popery, the revolt of Belgium from Holland, the separation from Britain and Spain of their colonies in North and South America, the ambitious career of Napoleon, and the closing victory of Waterloo. He also seems to have heard of the excitement in England consequent on the discussion of the Maynooth grant. For hours together he will converse on geography, and has pasted the Chinese names over an expensive American Atlas presented to him by one of his subordinate officers from Canton; in addition to which he will soon also possess a globe promised him by the consul. The consul's lady, at his request, drew for him a map of the world, colored respectively according to the divisions into British, French and Russian territory. Shortly after the receipt of it, he sent a note inquiring the reason why Afghanistan had been omitted, and whether it had become amalgamated with Persia or was no longer an independent kingdom.

The mandarins generally appear in conversation to recognise the superior skill of foreigners, one of them, the admiral, declining to receive a visit of ceremony on board his junk, saying it was nothing after a British ship of war. On the whole when we remember the impediments encountered on the first opening of the port, and the studied indifference and neglect exhibited by the Chinese authorities at first, the state of mutual feeling which has been brought about by

the combined influence of courtesy and firmness, on the part of the late as well as the present consul, is a satisfactory indication not only of the growing liberality of the mandarins, but also of that which must be desired by every Christian philanthropist, the permanency of our friendly and pacific relations with China.

As regards the residence of individual foreigners, there is no reason to believe that any great difficulty will be experienced in renting commodious houses. The partial difficulty, which exists at present, arises more from a desire of extortion, a want of friendliness and a general distrust of foreigners than from fear of the authorities, or deep-rooted aversion in the minds of the people. Large and expensive houses may be obtained without much difficulty even at the present time. A missionary, unmarried in the first instance, or if married unaccompanied for the first few months by his family, might easily find a lodging in some of the temples within the city, either on the Wúshih shín or on the no less agreeable and salubrious site of the Kíúsín shán, till his increasing acquaintance with the local dialect and the increasing confidence of the people should prepare the way also for the residence of missionary families.

This leads me to the last and most important point of view in which Fuhchau is to be regarded, viz: the nature and degree of its eligibility as a missionary station. To most minds the obvious disadvantage of its present inaccessibility will readily present itself. To this must be added the fact that the people have never yet been impressed with the superior power or civilization of foreigners. There is also a spirit of suspicious distrust naturally prevalent among the inhabitants towards a race of strangers hitherto unknown. And lastly the local dialect, partaking of all the difficulties of the Fuhkien dialect in other parts, is here considered to be doubly barbarous and difficult of acquirement. All these difficulties, however, are either temporary or surmountable by those general habits of energy and perseverance indispensably necessary for usefulness in every part of a country so peculiar as China.

On the other hand we behold in Fuhchau claims of no ordinary kind. With a population of more than half a million of idolaters, and as the capital of a province opening important channels of intercourse with surrounding places, it occupies a prominence, inferior only to Canton, among the newly opened ports of China. It is free from the deteriorating effects of an extensive foreign commerce, and the irritating effects of the late war, never having witnessed the advance of invading armies before their peaceful homes.

The disposition of the authorities and the apathetic indifference of the people alike encourage the belief, that there exists no such jealousy of proselytism as is likely to throw interruptions or annoyances in the way of Protestant missionaries. What gives to Fuhchau its highest and paramount claim, is the fact that while every system of superstition has here its living representatives, Protestant Christianity is alone unrepresented in this vast city, and while every point along the coast accessible to foreigners has been occupied by missionary laborers, the populous capital of Fuhkien is destitute of a single evangelist of the pure and unadulterated faith of the gospel. And lastly, as regards security of residence, the writer of these pages feels assured that if past experience permitted him to indulge the hope of ever attaining such a measure of physical strength, in this climate, as to become an efficient missionary laborer in this part of the Lord's vineyard, there is no city in China in which he would cherish greater confidence in the absence of persecution and immunity from interruption than in the city of Fuhchau.

Here then a new sphere of usefulness lies open, where no institution of caste operates to divide man from man; where no priesthood wields a general influence over the fears or respect of the people; where no form of religion strictly so called threatens to oppose our progress; where the principal obstacles with which we shall have to contend, are those national traits of apathy, indifference and sensuality, which everywhere, alas! are deeply rooted in the nature of fallen man and form the chief barrier to the reception of pure and vital Christianity.

As to the probability of missionary laborers speedily entering this port, nothing appears at present to promise such a result. The writer states however his hope (and at present he is authorized in cherishing nothing more than a hope) that the Church Missionary Society will make an effort to commence a mission at Fuhchau, and decide on this as one of their contemplated stations on the coast of China. The present difficulty is the want of men with those mental, moral and physical qualifications essential to eminent usefulness in a missionary field abounding with such peculiar difficulties as China. May the great Lord of the harvest speedily send forth such laborers into his vineyard.

On January 7th, 1846, I embarked on board H. M. brig-of-war the *Wolverine*, and weighing anchor the following day, arrived at Amoy on Sunday the 10th.

ART. VI. *Destruction of the prefect's office, reported to the emperor in a memorial from the governor-general and governor of Canton.* KIYING, governor-general, &c. &c., and Hwáng governor of Canton, &c., hereby present a respectful memorial on the subject of certain vagabonds having availed themselves of other originating causes to assemble the populace, enter directly into the office of the prefect and create troubles, and of their having been driven out and dispersed; praying farther, that the prefect may be temporarily removed from his post,—on which memorial they, with up-cast looks, implore the sacred glance.

We would respectfully represent that on the 15th January, 1846, at the time of setting the watch, we suddenly learned that a number of persons had collected together in the office of the prefect of Kwáng-chau, clamoring in the great hall and filling up the place. Just as we were giving orders to investigate into the matter, we received a report, corroborative of the above, from the local authorities, within whose jurisdiction the place lies; whereupon we, in conjunction with and superintending the other high provincial officers, gave orders to the civil and military authorities to despatch a large number of soldiers and police to proceed to the spot and suppress the tumult and also search out and apprehend the rioters. Immediately thereon, fire being observed to break out in the interior of the office, the officers and soldiers hurried thither to extinguish it, and the vagabonds availed themselves of the opportunity to run off. Several of the dwelling apartments were burnt down, when the fire was put out without having extended further. On an inspection being made no deficiency was found of the silver stored in the treasury, neither were any of the records in the writer's rooms missing.

On making a sincere investigation into this case, we find that the radical cause of the commencement of the affair was as follows. The prefect, having in the afternoon of the same day gone out of his office on public business, was met where the road passes the place called Shwáng-mun Te (Bottom of the double-gate) by Wáng Aping, one of the common people, carrying a load of pickled edibles. On one of the attendant police runners trying to impede him, he would not obey, and thus a mutual wrangling ensued. The prefect then personally reprimanded him, but he, as before, disputed with him also,

whereupon he was laid down upon the ground and on the decision of the prefect the punishment of beating with the bamboo was inflicted upon him, after which he was led by them back to the office. At that time, however the inhabitants of the street, fearing that Wáng Aping being a tradesman would when taken to the magistrates be involved in trouble, upwards of ten of them followed him into the office, earnestly beseeching that he might be liberated. As the place in question was but a very short distance from the office of the prefect and as it was, moreover, a bustling place of traffic and general thoroughfare, many of the people who were passing followed to look on, until it had in some measure the appearance of a crowd. The prefect, in conjunction with the district magistrate of Pwányü, then addressed his commands to them from the great hall and set Wáng Aping at liberty, whereupon the inhabitants of the street immediately retired out of the office. Suddenly, however, a great number of vagabonds, whose names were unknown, cried out loudly that, "the prefect had secretly conveyed barbarians into his office," they therefore desired to make a search for them and it had a very tumultuous appearance. The prefect and the district magistrate explained the matter clearly, but the vagabonds relying on their number would not yield obedience, but rushed straight into the office, the police runners of the prefect not having power to stop them; the furniture was broken and destroyed and some apartments burnt down. Subsequently we received report from the local military authorities and the district magistrate, stating that they had apprehended Kúi Afah and some others of the vagabonds, and praying us to depute an officer to try them.

After making an investigation it is our opinion, that the prefect, having the duty incumbent on him of keeping the country in due order, his inflicting the punishment of beating with the bamboo on disobedient people when he meets them must be a constantly occurring affair, and there is therefore no reason why the public indignation should be excited by it. As to the inhabitants of the street following Wáng Aping to the magistrate's and praying that he might be liberated because they feared he would be involved in trouble when taken there, this conduct also pertains to the common feelings of human nature, and as they retired out of the office we can perceive that they by no means assembled the multitude and created the disturbance.

But the conduct of the great number of vagabonds, who suddenly entered the office and in a disorderly manner caused trouble, was

exceedingly unlawful. Kúí Afah and some others of them have already been apprehended and brought up to be examined, but as yet we have got no true depositions. It is highly proper that measures be taken to search out and apprehend the ringleaders and the more important of the criminals, a searching examination be clearly and truly conducted, and the utmost exertions made to bring them to punishment; we have therefore given orders to the local, civil, and military officers to institute a secret search, and that they must seek to apprehend the criminals and hand them over for prosecution; besides which it is our duty to pray that Liú Tsin, the prefect of Kwangchau be temporarily removed from his post. We have at the same time deputed, by letter, Liú Káiyih, as acting prefect, to take charge of the official business of the said prefecture and be expressly responsible for it.

As in duty bound we now send up a reverential memorial, prostrate entreating Your Majesty's sacred glance thereon and the manifestation of your instructions in the matter.

P. S. Although we have a copy of the original memorial, we have preferred borrowing a translation from the Hongkong Register rather than to write out a new one. The above appears, as a translation, over the initials of J. A. T. M. The requests of their excellencies have been granted by the Emperor.

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ART. VII. *Extracts from the Peking Gazettes, Nos. 1 to 4 for the twenty-sixth year of the reign of his imperial majesty Táukwáng*  
A. D. 1846.

FORMERLY the Peking Gazette was called *King chau*, 'Transcript from the Capital,' it having been composed of extracts copied from documents in the courts of Peking and circulated in manuscripts official through the provinces. The numbers now before us are called *King Páu*, 京報, or 'Metropolitan Reporter,' and were printed with moveable wooden type.

No. 1 extends from January 17th to 22d, and contains twenty-one articles, most of them being imperial edicts, giving minor appointments both civil and military. There are reports also of lawsuits and of the degradation and dismissal of sundry officers.

No. 2 extends from January 23d to 26th, and, in addition to the ordinary details, it gives the following. No snow having fallen in the capital during the winter, the emperor sent down his will,

directing that altars should be erected and prayers made. Snow soon fell. Moved by this favor, and the snow being but light, on the 23d of January other altars were to be erected—one to the gods of heaven, one to the gods of earth, and one to the gods of the closing year;—three of the emperor's own sons were to repair, one to each altar, there to offer prayers and sacrifices; while his august majesty was to proceed to offer incense in one of the principal temples. Kindred kings were to go and do the same in other temples.

Mismanagement of the imperial household and delays in the collection of the revenue give occasion for the emperor to animadvert on the conduct of sundry officers in the capital.

No. 3, extending from January 27th to the 31st, and containing 24 pages, opens with requests from the officers in charge of the great canals, asking for money to sustain those works. These requests, having been referred to the Board of Works, were subsequently granted.

His majesty has been pleased to intimate that on the 3d of April he will set out on a tour from the Yuen-ming Yuen; on the 7th, will visit the Western Mausoleum; and, on the 10th, having finished the rites due to his departed ancestors, will proceed to the Southern Park; and on the 15th return to his "Round-bright Gardens," the Yuen-ming Yuen.

In this number there is a sort of programm for the various festivities and civil and religious services of new-year. On the last evening of the old year, January 26th, the emperor's sons and others sat down to an imperial banquet. Many of the great ministers were also entertained at the palace. Among the persons appointed to perform religious services were kings and princes, one of whom was of Budhistic faith. Among the divinities, to whom honors were to be paid, are the gods of thunder, the gods of wind, the gods of fire, the gods of the clouds, etc. And among the places where these were to be paid is *kih-loh-shi-kái-wán-fuh-lau*, 極樂世界萬佛樓 or the Hall of ten-thousand Budhas of the world's most happy age.

No. 4, February 1st to 5th, contains, among other edicts, the following: 朕弟惇恪親王綿愷尙無承嗣之人 着將皇五子奕諒過繼與惇恪親王爲嗣 卽襲封惇郡王. i. e. "our younger brother Tun tsin-wáng Mien-kái being without an heir, let our august fifth son, Yih-tsung

be given to him for an heir, and let him be invested with the title of *Tun kwan-wáng.*"

This number contains, also the names of persons to whom the emperor had granted presents, notices of feasts, &c., and makes mention also of tribute from Corea.

P. S. Our extracts from the Gazettes come down to March 3d. These notices will be continued in future numbers.

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ART. VIII. *Journal of occurrences: scarcity of grain; rain and thunder storms; hail; deaths by lightning; Kiying's interview with governor Davis; imperial presents; review of troops; public executions; commodore Biddle and the U. S. A. Legation; new consul at Shánghái; the five ports; Marcao; death of Mrs. Hobson.*

SIXTY years ago, in the reign of Kienlung, there was a famine, occasioned by drought, in the southern provinces of China. As the Chinese compute time by cycles of sixty, and as the year 1846 would correspond to the one in which the famine previously occurred, certain gainseekers undertook to predict that there would be a similar calamity during the current season. The consequence was, a rise in the price of grain, which for weeks continued to advance, though the markets were well stored. At length, on the 26th day of the 12th month of the 25th year of Táukwáng, (January 23d 1846,) a proclamation came out from the governor-general and governor exposing, and animadverting on, the conduct of those gainseekers, in their endeavors to impede the free trade in grain and thereby enhancing its price and consequently distressing the people. Their excellencies showed that the circumstances of the case now differ widely from those of the same year in the preceding cycle. Then there had been drought, but now there have been rains. The proclamation had the desired effect; and the rains having been seasonable, the price of grain has been and is likely to continue moderate:

2. *Rain and thunder storms*, during the first part of the month, were frequent, and some of them severe. These continued rains have afforded to the husbandman, especially to the growers of rice, additional assurances of a fruitful season:

3. *Hail* fell on the 1st, and on one or two subsequent days: some of the hail-stones were half the size of an ounce ball.

4. In one of those storms, *two Chinese were killed by lightning*,

and others severely shocked. This occurred in the western suburbs, in a house perhaps a mile from the foreign factories.

5. On the 3d an interview took place, near the Bogue, between their excellencies Kíying and governor Davis, having reference, we suppose, to the evacuation of Chusan and the opening of the city gates. Hienling, one of the heroes of the late war, has been appointed to receive back the keys of Tingháí on the evacuation of the island.

6. The emperor has recently sent down numerous tokens of favor, and a score or more of these have fallen upon Kíying.

7. His excellency is now absent from the city, on a tour for the inspection of the military. He is expected back early next month.

8. Public executions are occasionally reported in the "court circular," so called. Twelve criminals "were finished," on the 19th, at the potters-field near the imperial landing place.

9. Commodore James Biddle, late acting commissioner at Canton on behalf of the government of the U. S. A., left the provincial city on the 15th instant, transferring to the Rev. P. Parker M. D. Secretary and Chinese Interpreter to the mission, the charge of the affairs of the Legation, as *Chargé d'affairs* of the U. S. *ad interim*.

10. Henry Griswold Wolcott, esq., has been appointed acting consul of the United States of America at Shánghái. -

11. At all the five ports, public affairs in general continue in as favorable a state as could well be expected. At Shánghái some temporary embarrassment has been caused by the failure of Alum and King-wo. There are rumors of some disturbances at Fuhchau, but of their nature and extent we are not informed. The Hongkong Register says there is no reason to doubt that the houses of several of the English residents have been attacked. From Ningpo and Amoy we have no very recent dates. The long expected *Areatus* has arrived at Hongkong with a cargo of ice from Boston and some "Yankee apples." Of the cargo of ice for Canton we have no certain intelligence.

12 By the last steamer, which reached Hongkong on the 18th, a new governor, H. E. senhor Amaral, arrived on his way to Macao. We are glad to know that, at last, Macao is to be a free port for all kinds of goods, "arms, gunpowder, and orchilla" only excepted.

13. *Died*, on the 22d of December 1845, off Dover, in the English Channel, JANE ABBEY, wife of Dr. Benjamin Hobson of the London Missionary Society and of the Medical Missionary Society's Hospital, Hongkong.





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